The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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College 1901

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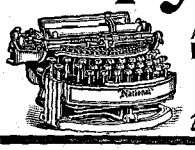

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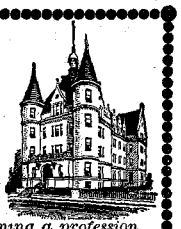

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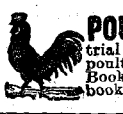

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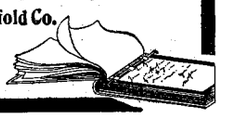

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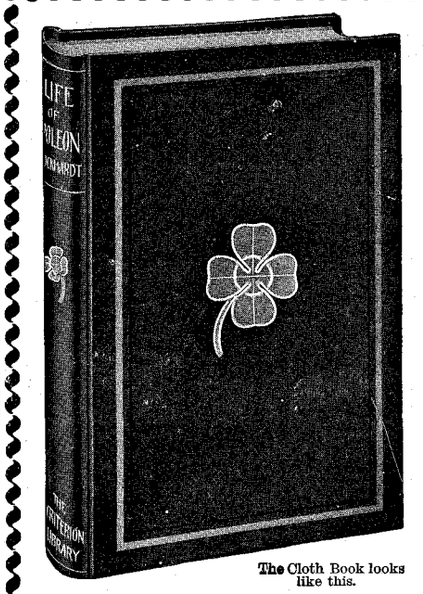

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE REELECTION OF McKINLEY.

THE procession of doubtful States into the Republican camp last Tuesday, giving McKinley, according to the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "the highest electoral vote ever given a candidate for the Presidency," is looked upon by the press as a significant phenomenon in American politics. The papers seem to agree that free silver and anti-imperialism defeated Mr. Bryan. *The World* calls the free-silver plank "a millstone around the candidate's neck," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "He would have been beaten anyhow, even if the corpse of free silver had not dangled at his neck. No party which has arrayed itself against its country and condemned a successful war has failed to go into involuntary retirement for taking such an unpatriotic position. Whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, the people never fail to follow the flag and uphold it by their votes." Even the New York *Journal* (Dem.) refers to "free silver and the abandonment of the Philippines" as "two extraneous issues" that were "needlessly dragged into the campaign" and defeated the party. The New York *Herald* (Ind.), however, thinks that President McKinley should not regard his victory "as a narrow partizan triumph or as an encouragement to persist in the imperialistic course that has caused the revolt of so many thinking men of his own party." What most of the Republican and some of the Democratic papers agree upon is, in the words of the New York *Times* (Ind.), that "Bryan and Bryanism have passed into history," and that the issues he advocated "have been settled forever." A wider range of comments on the general result, and on interesting sectional features of the election, will be given next week.

In view of the result, some of the forecasts made before the election have an interesting look. Sometimes the political prophets hit the nail right on the head—and sometimes they don't. Chairman Jones of the national Democratic committee gave out the following statement two days before the election:

"The fight is won. Bryan and Stevenson will be elected. The Democratic majority in the Electoral College will be ample. The Democrats will hold all the States they carried in 1896, with the possible exception of Wyoming. We will also carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. The chairman of the State committee of California has just wired me that we will carry that State by 10,000 majority. In a general way I should say that there will be somewhat of a falling-off of Bryan's strength, compared with 1896, west of the Mississippi, and that east of the Mississippi he will make overwhelming gains."

J. G. Johnson, chairman of the Democratic executive committee gave out a statement the same day claiming as safely Democratic the doubtful States of California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Henry C. Payne, of the Republican national committee, gave out a statement at the same time announcing that these same States were safely Republican. He said:

"In the Rocky Mountain States, those that four years ago went almost solidly for free silver, there has been a revolution in public sentiment, and it will not be surprising if all, or nearly all, of them reverse their position of four years ago. It is as certain as anything can be that Kansas, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Washington will be carried by the Republicans by decisive majorities, and the States of Nebraska, Utah, and Nevada are more likely to give their votes to McKinley than to Bryan.

"The results of the campaign indicate clearly that the administration of President McKinley will be sustained by the people, and that he will secure a larger vote than in 1896, both of the popular vote and in the Electoral College."

The following card, which was circulated widely in New York City in the closing days of the campaign, attracted considerable attention:

A TIP FROM WALL STREET.

HOW TO PICK THE WINNER IN A PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Tried and PROVEN for 104 years. In a Presidential Contest the loser always defeats his opponent the next time they meet.

FOR EXAMPLE:

In 1796	John Adams	*defeated*	Thomas Jefferson.
In 1800	Thomas Jefferson	"	John Adams.
In 1824	John Quincy Adams	"	Andrew Jackson.
In 1828	Andrew Jackson	"	John Quincy Adams.
In 1836	Martin Van Buren	"	Wm. H. Harrison.
In 1840	Wm. H. Harrison	"	Martin Van Buren.
In 1888	Benjamin Harrison	"	Grover Cleveland.
In 1892	Grover Cleveland	"	Benjamin Harrison.
In 1896	William McKinley	"	William J. Bryan.

PREDICTION:

In 1900, WILLIAM J. BRYAN will defeat WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
JOHN W. CAVANAGH, 11 Wall Street, New York.

The New York *Herald*, a paper whose political independence is unquestioned, made a careful estimate of the outlook through its correspondents in the doubtful States two weeks before the election, and predicted that McKinley would receive 282 votes in the Electoral College and Bryan 165. The only doubtful States *The Herald* conceded to Bryan were Kentucky and Nebraska.

Here are some of the headlines printed in glaring type in prominent newspapers a day or two before election, which show that the gentle art of "jollying" voters is still much in evidence:

New York Journal: ALL EVIDENCES POINT TO A TREMENDOUS BRYAN LANDSLIDE IN TO-MORROW'S FATEFUL ELECTION.

New York Tribune: REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED. FORECASTS BY REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN INDICATE A LANDSLIDE TO-MORROW. OF 27 STATES HEARD FROM 24 WILL GO FOR MCKINLEY.

Indianapolis Sentinel: GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IS ASSURED. COUNTRY AROUSED AS NEVER BEFORE. OVERWHELMING GAINS WILL BE MADE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

New York Press: MCKINLEY LANDSLIDE COMING. REPUBLICAN MANAGERS SAY BRYAN WILL BE SMOTHERED. DEMOCRATS, GLOOMY AND SILENT, LOSING HEART.

Salt Lake Herald: DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS NOW SEEMS CERTAIN. TIDAL

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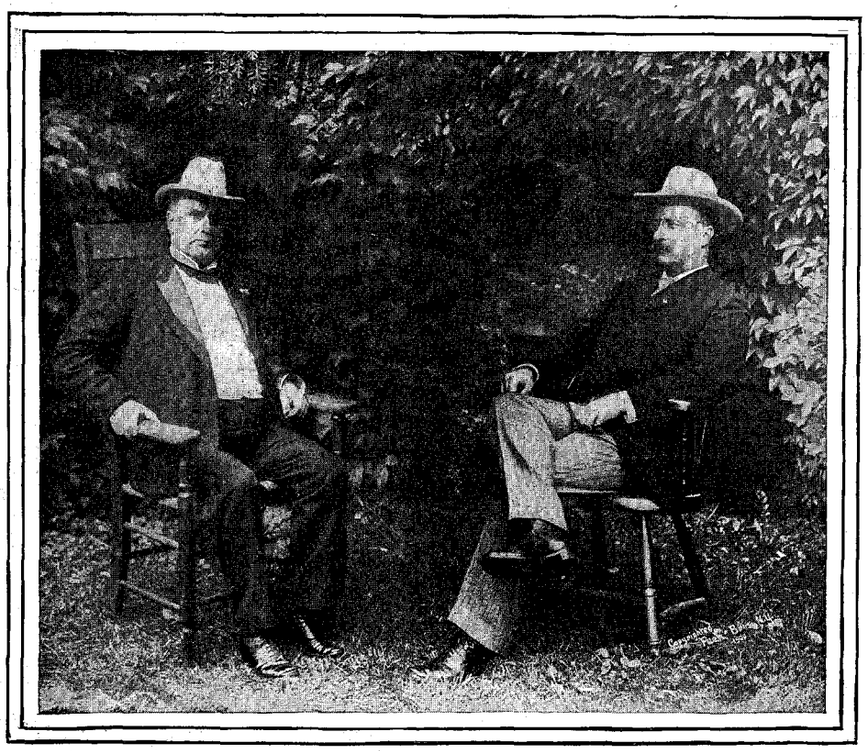
WAVE SWEEPING OVER EAST BENEFICIAL TO BRYAN'S CANDIDACY. REPUBLICAN MANAGERS SHOW MANY SIGNS OF LOST HOPE. LABOR VOTE AGAINST MCKINLEY.

Burlington Hawkeye: BRYAN'S CAUSE IS HOPELESS. CAN'T FOOL PEOPLE ALWAYS.

A Decent Campaign.—"It has been in the main a decent Presidential campaign that we have had this year The candidates, both Presidential and Vice-Presidential, have behaved themselves creditably in their personal conduct. Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt have occasionally shown symptoms of over-excitement or bad temper in their travels, but both these colonels are believers in the strenuous life, and most of their superheated remarks may be pardoned in candidates racing up and down the country day and night at the rate of a dozen speeches every twenty-four hours.

"There has been next to no slandering, none of that vile detraction of private life which has so often disgraced our Presidential canvasses. The doughty Hanna has been the subject of some abuse and caricature that stepped beyond the lines of decency, but he has apparently borne it all with the good-natured indifference which a really big man in politics usually shows to this kind of campaigning. Taken altogether, however, the canvass has been comparatively free of the liars, blackguards, and scandalmongers who have hitherto been put on duty by party managers. The country has not been disturbed by roorbacks or nauseated by scandals, and the speeches on all sides have as a rule been argumentative and informing . . . There will be little to leave an odious or rankling memory of the campaign."—*The Philadelphia Bulletin* (*Rep*).



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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT.

The Man Who Did Not Vote.—"He is unworthy of the privilege which he holds in trust, not for himself alone, but for all those dependent upon him and for the whole community of which he is a part. To be recreant to that trust is to be recreant to the highest duty of the American citizen. The only adult male citizens of the United States who can not vote under our Constitution are lunatics, idiots and unpardoned convicts. The man who, being an adult male citizen, deliberately for the time being puts himself outside the pale of American citizenship by refusing or intentionally neglecting to register, puts himself voluntarily in one of these three disfranchised classes and degrades himself to their level. For if, knowing the importance of the issues at stake, he refuses to vote because he doesn't care, he is either insane in his reckless folly or is the stuff, in his lack of moral sense, out of which convicts are made . . . as destitute of patriotism as he is of conscience or common sense.

"We think that a man who is self-deceived or misled by others into voting for Bryan is very foolish or very ill-informed. But he is a hundred times more worthy of respect than the man who does not vote at all."—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press* (*Rep*).

THE DONK: "HERE'S WHERE I GET RID OF THE LOAD."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE WHITE (HOUSE) MAN'S BURDEN.
—*The Washington Times.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

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GENERAL LEE AND THE HALL OF FAME.

A STORM of protests from newspapers and correspondents has followed a recent editorial in the New York *Sun* declaring that Gen. Robert E. Lee should not be given a place in the Hall of Fame, on the ground that he was "a deserter" from the United States army. *The Sun* said, in part:

"At a time when the flag and the Government Lee had sworn to defend 'honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opponents whomsoever' were in sore need of the most loyal obedience to their oaths by officers of the army, he wrote to General Scott to 'tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance.' Two days later, without waiting for such acceptance or receiving dismissal from the service in which he had been for a generation, he was appointed by the governor of Virginia to the chief command of its insurrectionary forces, and the next day was publicly invested with that command. He resigned in face of the enemy, and while still an officer of the United States army he forswore himself by taking command of its enemies, and thus became a deserter.

"Now, these are incontrovertible facts. No army can hold together unless its officers and enlisted men are faithful to such an oath as Robert E. Lee violated. No nation can be preserved from anarchy unless its officers obey such an oath in both spirit and letter. That his was a capital military crime, a crime against civilization, can not be denied. . . . . .

"Are our words harsh? That is not a question to ask of them. Are they true words? At this time there has come up a false and mushy sentimentality which would have the American people forget the outrage against the republic committed by the rebellious forces under the command of Robert E. Lee; forget the fearful struggle by means of which, after awful self-sacrifice and fearful expenditure of life and treasure, this great nation was preserved to become one of the foremost powers of civilization. It is that weak and mawkish sentimentality which puts the name of Lee among the great commanders entitled to the veneration of posterity. It is the name of an accomplished soldier and a man of otherwise exemplary and even beautiful life, who failed to render the illustrious service in his country of which he was capable, because of the surrender of his soldierly honor to assail the flag he had sworn honestly and faithfully to serve and defend against its 'enemies or opponents whomsoever.' It was a harsh punishment he received, but its severity was not greater than the crime.

"Hail to the Stars and Stripes! Forever and always, death and confusion to its enemies!"

Later, in answer to some of the protests quoted below, *The Sun* said:

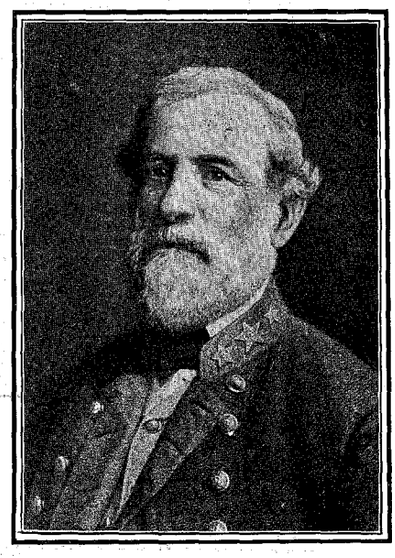
"Now, the personal character of Lee is not involved. The question is, shall the effort to destroy the American republic be celebrated to American youth in an American Hall of Fame by the exaltation of the name of its foremost military representative in companionship with the heroes who founded it and who saved it? Why not glorify Jefferson Davis also? As an enemy in arms against the United States Robert E. Lee is out of place in that hall. He was a destroyer, not a builder."

The most vigorous replies to *The Sun's* editorial come, as might be expected, from the Southern press. The Northern press, indeed, have commented on the matter hardly at all. Fair specimens of the Southern comment are found in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, which charges that *The Sun* "deliberately maligns a man whose name it is not fit to utter," and in the Atlanta *Journal*, which declares that "Lee is as secure from the assaults of sectional prejudice as the fixed stars are from the clouds that drift and blow about our little earth."

Mr. W. M. Cumming, of Wilmington, N. C., in a letter to the New York *Times*, notes that Englishmen honor the names of Cromwell, who overthrew the Government, and Washington, who headed a successful attempt to secede, and argues that because the effort of the Southern States, "nobly sustained, finally failed, is no reason why Lee's fame should not remain secure."

Another correspondent of the same paper who signs himself "Southerner," writing from Greenville, N. C., says:

"Lee, in drawing his sword for the South at the behest of his State, Virginia, was no 'rebel.' By the doctrine of state rights held generally from the adoption of the Constitution to the outbreak of the war between the States, both North and South, each citizen owed paramount allegiance to his State, and not to the Federal Government, and there existed no constitutional power in the Federal Government to coerce a seceding sovereign State to return to the Union. The great daily newspapers at the North steadily advocated conciliation and deprecated force up to the attack on Fort Sumter. That rash attack created the storm which swept forever every vestige of sovereignty in the States, and completely obliterated the right of secession. The war revolutionized the Constitution of the United States and fused all the States into one great nation. No right-thinking ex-Confederate would now have the results otherwise.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

"But when Robert E. Lee obeyed the call of his State, he acted according to his lights not only as a true patriot but as a true citizen."

The Richmond *Times*, in the most vigorous editorial that has appeared on that side of the discussion, declares that in view of the opposition to giving General Lee a place in the Hall of Fame, the Southern people "would very much prefer that his name should be erased." It continues:

"There is no honor conferred upon General Lee by placing his name there. The honor is the other way. By all broad-minded, independent, and unprejudiced men in the world, even those of them who dwell in the Northern States, Robert E. Lee is considered the greatest American that ever lived, except that some of them rank George Washington above him. How can it honor a man thus thought of by mankind to inscribe his name in a two-penny show gallery along with a number of nobodies that people have to ask about to know that they ever lived? When Cato was asked why his statue did not appear in the gallery of the statues of Romans thought at the time to be immortal, he answered in substance that he wished it to be noted that his statue was not there. The Southern people have that feeling about this incident. Secure in his immortality, looming up upon the world's horizon as a colossus around whose knees Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas masquerade as pigmies, how can it be of any consequence to General Lee's memory whether his name does or does not appear in a collection of names that will be totally forgotten when mothers are teaching their sons at their knees that if they would be men to command the esteem and reverence of their fellow men they should set Robert E. Lee before them as the example to imitate?

"And it is in order to remark here that it is not Lee the soldier who will continue to grow, for he has already reached the largest possible proportions in that character. It is Lee the man who dwarfs all other men brought into comparison with him, and forces the verdict from ages as they succeed, that he was the most God-like man that this world has ever seen. . . . . .

"Therefore, say we, for one, strike his name from the tablets of your Hall of Fame. There is nothing there to honor Lee. And if the narrow-minded bigots who carp at his being there can

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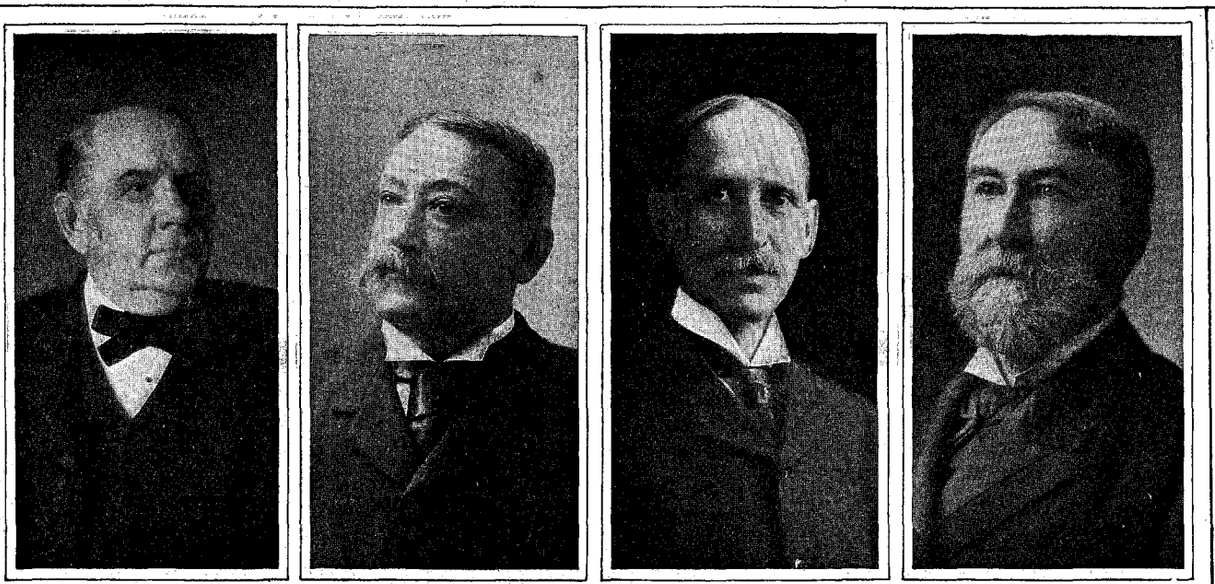

M. A. HANNA, Chairman of the National Committee.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, In charge of the New York Headquarters.

PERRY HEATH, Secretary of the National Committee.

NATHAN B. SCOTT, In charge of the Speakers' Bureau.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN LEADERS.

not appreciate the honor which Lee's name confers upon them, let his name be withdrawn that it may blaze in the firmament with his own undying light, uninterrupted by the petty screens which the bigots would attempt to interpose between it and the admirers who dwell all over the civilized world."

RECENT PHASES OF IMMIGRATION.

FROM the last report of the commissioners of immigration in New York, it appears that the character of immigration to this port has been undergoing considerable change. During the year ending June 30 there was a large increase of immigrants from Southern Europe, Italy contributing nearly 100,000, and Austro-Hungary 90,000 more. The number of Poles, Slavs, and Lithuanians also shows increase, while the immigrants from England, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Germany are fewer than in previous years. Says the New York *Herald* (Ind.):

"The swelling tide of immigrants from Southern Europe and the Orient who can neither read nor write their own language and not even speak ours, who bring with them only money enough to stave off starvation but a few days, is a startling national menace that can not be disregarded with safety. . . . The percentage of illiteracy, especially among the Italians, runs very high and the average amount of money brought by each immigrant correspondingly low. Hundreds, if not thousands, of lawless characters have come in from Italy with the knowledge and encouragement of the public authorities there, if not their aid. . . . . .

"This is a serious matter that may well arrest public attention and demand consideration from Congress."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) also believes that the danger is a real one, and that many of these immigrants from Southern Europe are likely to fill American prisons and almshouses. It calls upon "the sober-minded men of New York City, who have so much at stake," to approach the problem in a scientific spirit, and expresses the opinion that wise and careful legislation may be necessary. "The reformation of dangers and abuses of this kind," it says, "is a matter which must engage the attention of our philanthropists and public men more and more in the years to come." On the other hand, the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) points out that "we have no home supply of American unskilled labor," and that the Italian and Hungarian laborers do good work in this field. The Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.) also thinks that these immigrants can be made good use of in this country, and regards the Southern States as an especially favorable location for men accustomed to a warm climate. "When they find that the South is making wonderful agricultural progress," it says, "they will begin to flock to that region."

The total number of immigrants landing in New York last year was over 400,000. "This is a larger number than has been reported for seven years," says the Kansas City *Star* (Rep.), and it adds:

"During the seventies the number varied from 138,000 to 404,000. The time of the largest immigration was the decade from 1880 to 1890, during which five and a quarter million aliens entered the United States at an average rate of 525,000 a year. The high-water mark was reached with 789,000 in 1882. After 1892 there was a steady decline to 229,000 in 1898, the year of the Spanish war. This year has marked a gain of nearly 100,000 over the figures of the year before."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL ON THE COAL STRIKE.

NOW that "the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor," as President Mitchell calls it, has been won in the anthracite region, it is interesting to know what the leader who began the battle almost without an army, and won it almost without bloodshed, thinks about it. When the officials of the union decided to order the strike, only 8,000 of the 142,000 anthracite mine employees were members of the union; but the leaders had "a firm hope and belief that the rectitude of our cause would create so strong a strike sentiment that it would sweep through the entire region and involve every man who worked in the mines." How fully this hope was realized is now a matter of history. Practically all the miners now belong to the union, and it is not strange that such a leader of men as Mr. Mitchell has proved himself to be should consider such material

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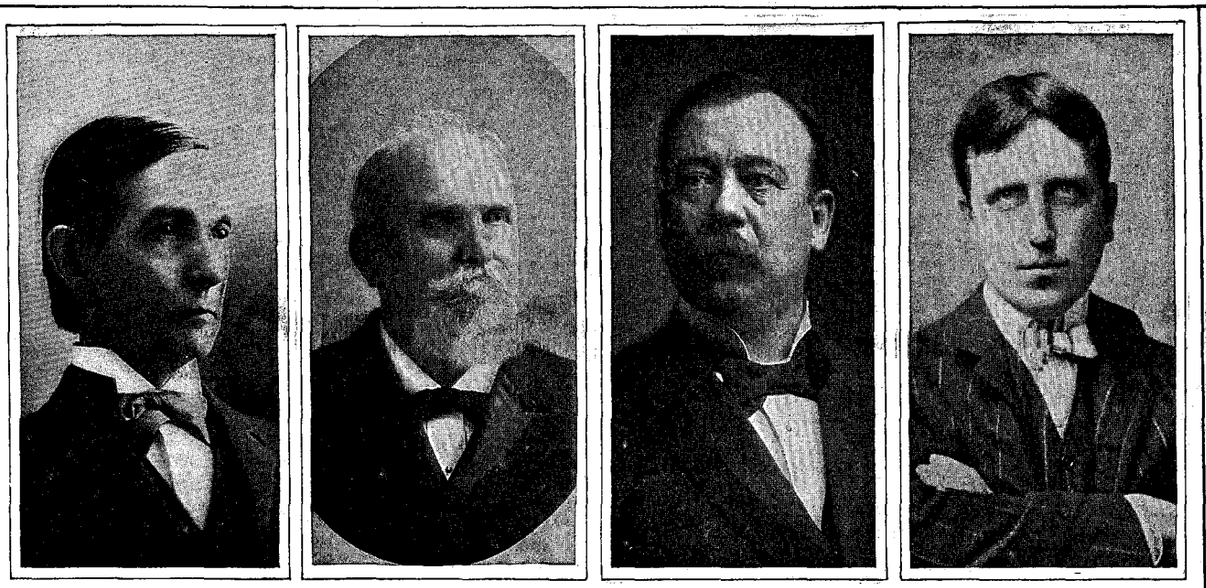

WILLIAM J. STONE, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman of the National Committee.

J. G. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

W. R. HEARST, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LEADERS.

benefits as an increase of pay secondary to the great fact of organization. He says (in *The Independent*):

"Possibly the greatest benefit which will accrue to the mine-workers as a result of the strike is the fact that it has demonstrated the power of united action; it has harmonized all the divergent and diversified elements which compose the mining population of the anthracite region; it has caused the miners to investigate the reason why all anthracite coal mined in America is owned, produced, transported, and sold by a few railroad companies, the owners of which are probably in ignorance of the deplorable and unfortunate condition of the men they employ. The miners will want to know why they must live in abject poverty, reside in homes which are unfit for human beings, when the profits on the sale and transportation of anthracite coal would justify the payment of at least fair living wages. I have repeatedly declared in public addresses that capital was entitled to fair returns upon its investment; but that an institution which would not afford labor living wages for its employment had no legitimate right to exist."

"The strike has been remarkable," he says, "in many particulars." He continues:

"Imagine an army of 140,000 men and boys, speaking at least a dozen different languages, natives of different countries, bringing with them from the Old World all the dissimilar interests, sentiments, and customs, joining hands together in one harmonious, peaceful struggle for what they firmly believe to be their just rights; and, acting as one man, passing through a strike of over thirty days' duration with, comparatively speaking, no act of lawlessness being committed by them."

Some of the far-reaching effects of the victory Mr. Mitchell sketches as follows:

"The benefits which will accrue to all other branches of organized labor, as a result of the successful termination of our strike, will be so far-reaching as to prove almost incalculable. Heretofore merchants in mining towns have handled non-union-made goods exclusively. With the growth of our union the miners will demand, in purchasing their supplies, that all products must bear the label of organized labor. The consequence will be that in the cigar, tobacco, shoe, hat, garment, and other industries there will be the greatest possible activity because of the increased demand from the miners for their products. Wages will naturally have an upward tendency because of this fact; and with increased wages the standard of citizenship will be raised to a higher plane, and the world will be happier. *Labor omnia vincit.*"

SHOULD COLLEGES ACCEPT ILL-GOTTEN GIFTS?

CONSIDERABLE interest was aroused in the press a few months ago by circumstances connected with Mr. John D. Rockefeller's donation of $100,000 to Wellesley College. At the time this gift was offered, a memorial signed by Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor of English literature at Wellesley, and by seventeen other members of the faculty, was addressed to the trustees of the college, requesting that inquiry be made into the business methods of the Standard Oil Company, in order that assurance might be obtained of the propriety of accepting such a gift. The trustees accepted the donation, and there is no evidence that their decision was influenced by the memorial. Miss Scudder offered to resign her professorship if the acceptance of the gift should in any way hamper her freedom of expression, but she was assured by the president of the college that she should have perfect liberty in that respect. A conference which was held in an obscure parish house in Boston, while the matter was still pending, but which had no direct connection with the Wellesley incident, was attended by President Eliot, Prof. John Graham Brooks, and other representatives of several New England colleges. Bishop Potter presided, and the question of the acceptance of "tainted wealth" by colleges was discussed, but no resolutions were adopted. These facts cast some light upon an article in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, written by Miss Scudder, regarding the problems involved in this experience at Wellesley. She says:

"No one questions that the mammoth fortunes which are coming to be a distinctive feature of American life are sometimes made by methods which are cruel if not technically dishonest, methods pushed perilously near the limits of what even the crude conscience expressed in common law considers legitimate—pushed some say, tho the fact can rarely be proved, beyond those limits. Wealth exists which has been piled together by means unscrupulous and unchristian. It stands in the public

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mind as a symbol of unrestrained self-seeking and greed; it has to the knowledge of many left behind its shining heaps a ravaged desert track of despair. There is a growing tendency on the part of owners of money of this kind to spend lavishly on works of public utility, on the endowment of churches, charities, universities. It is a paradoxical situation. With the one hand, the owner of such wealth thrusts his competitors into the abyss of commercial ruin, or grinds the faces of the poor: with the other, he hands the resultant gain to the Christian institutions of the land, which gratefully accept it, and rise to chant the pæan of democracy triumphant."

The view is sometimes taken that ethical scrutiny of the sources of wealth is wholly uncalled for, on the ground that the use sanctifies the gift, and that the endowment of churches and colleges is so important that money should be accepted without question from any source. On the other hand, some contend that even an inconsiderable degree of popular odium attached to money should make a Christian institution shrink from accepting it. Miss Scudder attempts to find middle ground between these two extreme conclusions. She declares:

"There are two broad, positive reasons why churches and colleges should at least exercise far more caution than they have been doing of late in the acceptance of proffered gifts.

"First, to ignore a scruple is to help suppress it. Every institution which accepts without explanation money under suspicion or indictment weakens the awakening demand for ethical scrutiny of the sources of wealth. . . . The church and the university, standing as they do for the subjugation of the gross automatic instincts of the race by conscience and reason, are our most safe and natural guides; and ill betides the country where they hold the rear rather than the van. The attitude of self-justification in which certain institutions find themselves to-day is in itself a grave public misfortune. For a college or church which accepts questionable money as a matter of course injures far more than itself. It stifles the breath of new life in our civilization, and the higher its standing and the stronger its influence the more fatally does it effect this end.

"Another reason, equally practical, equally cogent, should impose caution in the acceptance of money, the danger lest our colleges forfeit the respect of the people. . . . No one can move among working people in an informal and intimate fashion without realizing how entirely they lack confidence in the integrity of our academic life, how honest and sincere is the scorn with which they view it. It is said by the head worker of one of the largest settlements in New York, that economic argument with the clever young Socialists of the East Side is rendered useless by their contempt for the traditions she represents and the authorities she cites. 'Of course Professor This and Professor That hold such views; they have salaries to draw,' is the constant rejoinder. . . . If the great throng of the unprivileged come to distrust the centers whence these unifying forces should proceed, and to view them as class institutions, where is our hope for the future? Better than this, let poverty be the portion of our colleges, as it has been the portion of some of the strongest centers of intellectual life that the world has known."

Miss Scudder ventures the hope that the college which sets the example of rigid honesty may benefit thereby even pecuniarily. "It is conceivable," she says, "that the first institution to refuse an offer of ill-gotten money might draw to itself students from the length and breadth of the land. Countless eager contributions from the modest means of many might flow in upon it, and bring within its reach those riches which it had shown itself strong to do without." She concludes:

"There is no duty before the academic and religious world in America more pressing than the duty of strengthening the demand that methods of acquiring wealth come wholly under the dominion of the moral sense. There is no opportunity more significant, more in danger of closing forever, than the opportunity of convincing the public at large, by definite sacrifice of worldly advantage, if need be, that the intellectual life of the country, as represented by its organized centers, is disinterested, honest, and free."

It is interesting to recall in this connection the report that Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, declined a gift to that institution not long ago from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, but requested that the donation be made to some hospital, or other public institution, whose function was other than that of imparting education and molding public opinion.

THE FACTORY AS AN ELEMENT IN SOCIAL LIFE.

RECENT criminal acts in Paterson, N. J., have had the effect of bringing into prominence some of the blackest features of life in factory towns. The reverse side of the picture is presented by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a recent paper read by him before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Washington. He protests against the idea that "the factory creates ignorance, vice, and low tendencies." "It does bring together a large body of comparatively ignorant persons," he says; "it congregates these persons into one community, and hence the results of ignorance and of lower standards of life become clearly apparent because of the concentration. Before the concentration, the ignorance existed precisely the same, but was diffused and hence not apparent." He continues:

"We hear a great deal about the sweating system, and the popular idea is that the sweating system is the product of modern industrial conditions. The fact is, that it is a remnant of the old industrial system. It is the old hand system prior to the establisment of the factory. Just as fast as the sweatshops are developed into the factory and brought under the laws which relate to factory regulation, just so rapidly is the sweating system being eliminated. The only cure is to make of the sweat-shop the factory. The social life of sweaters can be improved only by lifting them to the grade of factory operatives.

"We sometimes hear of the immorality of the factory operatives. I have no doubt that immorality exists among factory operatives, the same as it exists in Fifth avenue, and everywhere else on earth where men and women are found, but I do not believe that it exists in any greater proportion in the factory than in any other walk of life. On the other hand, I believe that immoral lives are less frequent among the factory population than among any other class in the community, and investigations, and extensive ones at that, in this country and abroad teach the truth of this assertion. The charge that the factory breeds immorality among women is not true, and can not be sustained by any facts that have ever been collected."

Colonel Wright claims that the factory in this country has ever been a civilizing influence among the operatives, "reaching down to the lower strata of society and lifting them up to a higher standard." While it may be true that the factory operatives of to-day do not compare, in physique and intelligence, with the New England workers of fifty years ago, the change is largely due to the character of immigration. When the American and English girls were forced out of the factories, they were crowded not downward, but into higher callings, for "they became the wives of foremen and superintendents, teachers in the common schools, clerks in stores and counting-rooms, and lost nothing whatever by their life and services in the factory." The Irish girls who took their places were in turn displaced by French-Canadians, Swedes, Greeks, etc., and each nationality, declares Colonel Wright, was benefited by its experience within the factory walls. He adds:

"The establishment of the textile factory in the South led to the employment of a body of native people, those born and bred in the South, popularly known as the poor whites, who up to the time of the erection of cotton factories had lived a precarious existence. To-day these people are furnishing the textile factories of the Southern States with a class of operatives not surpassed in any part of the country. The poor whites are now able to educate their children, to bring them up in a way which was never possible to them before, and thus are gradually and with more or less

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rapidity becoming not only a desirable but a valuable element in Southern population.

"The experience in the South is simply that of other localities, whether in this country or in England. The factory means education, enlightenment, and an intellectual development, utterly impossible without it—I mean to a class of people who could not reach these things in any other way. It is an element in social life. By its educational influences it is constantly lifting the people from a lower to a higher grade."

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

ALTHO the census report, giving a population of 76,295,220 in the United States, shows the smallest ratio of increase (20.96 per cent.) for any decade since the census-taking began, the total is large enough to call forth many expressions of gratification. Sir Robert Giffen, the noted statistician of the London Board of Trade, said in an address in Manchester, England, a few days ago:

"If we consider that an empire like that of Britain had its strength rather diminished than increased by the possession of territories like India, then the United States, having a larger European population than that of the British empire, might be considered the most powerful state in the world, as far as population and resources were concerned. No doubt Russia had a much larger population, but the inferiority of the units was so great that the preeminence of the United States was not in question. Germany, Russia, and the United Kingdom had all grown, while France and Austria had by comparison remained stationary, so that now the great world powers are four only, the United States, Britain, Russia, and Germany, with France a doubtful fifth."

And the London *Express* says:

"That the least among the nations in point of numbers should have grown to such an extent should be a matter of consolation to those among us who have from time to time thought of the probabilities of the yellow peril coming to pass. To set all doubt at rest, we have only to recall that during the past century the United States has increased its population by thirty-one times!"

And it is not in numbers alone that the United States excels, observes the New York *World:*

"In no other country are there so many school-houses, churches, newspapers, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, hospitals, bath-tubs, and other indices of a high standard of civilization. In no other country are there so many educated, intelligent, refined, healthy, and self-respecting men, women, and children bearing voluntary and unswerving allegiance to one common government. In no other country are there 15,000,000 of voters ready to accept without question the result of a fair election for President."

States and Territories in Order of Population.

New York	7,268,009	Nebraska	1,068,901
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	West Virginia	958,900
Illinois	4,821,550	Connecticut	908,355
Ohio	4,157,545	Maine	694,366
Missouri	3,107,117	Colorado	539,700
Texas	3,048,8.8	Florida	528,542
Massachusetts	2,805,346	Washington	517,672
Indiana	2,516,463	Rhode Island	428,556
Michigan	2,419,782	Oregon	413,532
Iowa	2,251,829	New Hampshire	411,588
Georgia	2,216,329	South Dakota	401,559
Kentucky	2,147,174	Oklahoma Territory	398,245
Wisconsin	2,068.963	Indian Territory	391,960
Tennessee	2,022,723	Vermont	343,641
North Carolina	1,891,992	North Dakota	319,040
New Jersey	1,883,669	District of Columbia	278,718
Virginia	1 854,184	Utah	276,565
Alabama	1,828.697	Montana	243,289
Minnesota	1,751,395	New Mexico Territory	193,777
Mississippi	1,551,372	Delaware	184,735
California	1,485,053	Idaho	161,771
Kansas	1,469,496	Hawaii	154,001
Louisiana	1,381,627	Arizona Territory	122,212
South Carolina	1,340,312	Wyoming	92,531
Arkansas	1,311,564	Alaska (estimated)	44,000
Maryland	1,189,946	Nevada	42,334

In the development of material wealth, too, the record of the American people in the last decade has been remarkable. Dr. L. G. Powers, the chief statistician of the census, said, in an address in Washington last week:

"The present census, when completed, will unquestionably show that the visible material wealth in this country now has a value of ninety billion dollars. This is an addition since 1890 of twenty-five billion dollars. This sum added to our national wealth in the last decade, as you all know, is the savings of our people in that period. They were the savings of a people who were better fed, clothed, and housed than any equal number of human beings in any other land or time, and yet it is a saving greater than all the people of the western continent had been able to make from the discovery of Columbus to the breaking out of the Civil War. It is a saving which represents more houses and buildings, more furniture in the home, more implements and machinery to assist man in his work, more and better means of communication, more good clothes, good books, and personal adornment than the entire race had saved during all the countless ages of struggles from Adam to the declaration of our American independence."

States and Territories in Order of Increase in the Last Decade.

New York	1,266,445	Washington	165,751
Pennsylvania	1,043,351	Connecticut	162,097
Illinois	995,199	Indian Territory	155,745
Texas	813,305	Maryland	147,556
Massachusetts	566,403	Florida	137,120
Ohio	485,229	North Dakota	131,629
Minnesota	447,701	Colorado	126,945
New Jersey	438,736	Montana	100,384
Missouri	427,933	Oregon	99,765
Wisconsin	380,426	Rhode Island	83,050
Georgia	378,976	Idaho	75,089
Iowa	339,933	Utah	67,188
Oklahoma Territory	330,484	Hawaii	64,011
Michigan	325,893	South Dakota	61,809
Indiana	323,959	District of Columbia	48,326
Alabama	315,680	Kansas	42,400
Kentucky	288,539	Arizona Territory	37,938
California	275,374	New Mexico Territory	37,247
North Carolina	274,045	New Hampshire	35,058
Louisiana	263,040	Maine	33,280
Mississippi	261,772	Wyoming	31,826
Tennessee	255,205	Delaware	16,242
Virginia	198,204	Alaska	12,000
West Virginia	196,106	Vermont	11,219
South Carolina	189,163	Nebraska	9,991
Arkansas	183,385	Nevada (decrease)	5,092

Passing from a view of the country's growth as a whole to a more particular examination of the figures for the different sections, one finds some interesting facts. To quote from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The most striking fact as to the distribution of population which the figures just made public disclose is the check experienced by the entire West from Ohio to the Pacific coast. The really new part of the country had been growing so fast from the time that the disbanded armies of the Civil War marched into it that its people acquired the idea, not always contradicted in the East, that its growth was to be maintained till it was practically the United States, and the old Union, the Eastern and Southeastern States, were mere dependencies. In the past ten years the growth of population has been greater relatively and absolutely in the Northeastern States than in the imperial States of the West. . . . . .

"The far West also shows a smaller absolute as well as relative growth than in the previous decade. Taking everything from the Dakotas to the Pacific, and from Montana to Arizona and New Mexico, the relative growth of population has been 35 per cent. instead of 71 per cent., and the absolute growth has been 1,060,823 against 1,260,516 in the precious ten years.

"The South Atlantic makes relatively a better showing than the Northwest; it gained 18 per cent. as against 16 per cent. in the previous decade, and the South Central States, which take in everything south of the Ohio River from Alabama westward

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and include Texas and Oklahoma, gained 25 per cent. as against 23."

The size of the population in Oklahoma and in Arizona, it is widely believed, will justify their admission to statehood, while the decrease of Nevada's population to less than 43,000 has called out some disparaging remarks. "Nevada will have to put on the brakes," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "or some adjoining States will be trying to annex her." Seventeen of the wards in Chicago have each a larger population than Nevada, and three of these have each twice as large a population, so that many a Chicago alderman represents more people than are represented by both of the United States Senators from Nevada.

The following table shows the population of the other principal countries of the world, as given in the *World Almanac* for 1900:

Austria-Hungary	41,827,700
China	402,680,000
France	38,517,975
Germany	52,279,901
Great Britain and Ireland	37,888,439
India (British)	287,223,431
Italy	29,699,785
Japan	41,089,940
Russia	128,932,173
Spain	17,550,216
Turkey	33,559,787

Here is our record of population since 1790:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
1790	3,929,214	.....	.....
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35 10
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.38
1820	9,633,822	2,393,941	33.07
1830	12,866,020	3,232,198	33.55
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.67
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.87
1860	31,443.321	8,251,445	35.58
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.63
1880	50,155,783	11,597.412	30.08
1890	63,060,756	12,913,973	25.75
1900	76,295,220	13,225,464	20.96

GEN. LEONARD WOOD ON CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

ATTENTION is directed to Cuba again by the island's constitutional convention, which began its work on Monday. In view of this important gathering, an article by Gen. Leonard Wood in last Saturday's issue of *Collier's Weekly* is of timely interest, especially his statement that "the reports of discontent, hatred of Americans, and suspicion of the intentions of the American Government, which are so often seen in the press, are absolutely incorrect. Cuba is profoundly tranquil and rapidly becoming very prosperous." He says, too:

"The American army, through its officers, has been one of the greatest factors in the reconstruction of the country, and in the reestablishment of the present civil government the officers have taken up nearly every line of work with singular ability and unselfishness. The history of their work in Cuba is free from scandal, and will always stand to their credit. At present, the army is practically removed from any active participation in civil affairs. The relations between the soldiers and people are friendly, and disorders are extremely infrequent, and such as do occur are only small disputes of a personal character."

General Wood ranks the improvement in the school system as the greatest advance that has been made in Cuban affairs since the war, but chronicles also some decided advances in material affairs. The island, he declares, has been "reconstructed agriculturally" and is "on the high road to prosperity." He goes on:

"I know of no land where young men of moderate capital and industry have a better chance than in Cuba. The possibilities in the way of fruit-growing have never been even appreciated. Oranges of the finest flavor grow in the greatest abundance and without any care. With proper cultivation the possibilities in this line are apparently limitless. Frosts are unknown, and there is a sufficient amount of rainfall to do away with need of irrigation. What is said of oranges is probably true of lemons and olives. Potatoes, onions, and all kinds of garden truck grow with the greatest rapidity and in great abundance. The raising of cattle and horses can also be conducted very profitably in the island. The grazing is excellent, the grass being always in condition from one year's end to the other.

"Many important enterprises are under consideration. Immigrants are pouring into the island, especially from Spain. These immigrants are mostly from the Northern provinces, and are a hardy, industrious race of people and will make good citizens.

"As to the climatic conditions existing in Cuba, it may be safely said that one can live there with as much comfort as in any of our Southern States, and it is believed that as the reconstruction and development of the island progress the prevalent diseases will largely disappear.

"Yellow fever, of which so much is said, is not, after all, so much to be feared as is popularly supposed, and we have every reason to hope that in a few years, with careful attention to sanitation, and careful isolation of the diseased, Cuba can be made as safe for the European as Jamaica is to-day. It can not be stamped out at once, nor is its removal the work of a single year.

"The presence of yellow fever this year in Cuba, and especially in Havana, is due almost entirely to the number of Spanish immigrants who are arriving on every steamer, nearly all of them being non-immunes."

The Boston *Transcript* says of General Wood's article that "there is no reason for suspecting General Wood of putting on rose-colored glasses for his official tours. He isn't that sort of man. He sees the difficulties of a situation first and the 'growing prospects' last. That's why his report on the Cuba of to-day will find itself read and credited."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT China needs is a Chinese exclusion act.—*Mr. Dooley.*

THE Constitution may or may not follow the flag, but the office-seeker almost gets there ahead of it.—*Puck.*

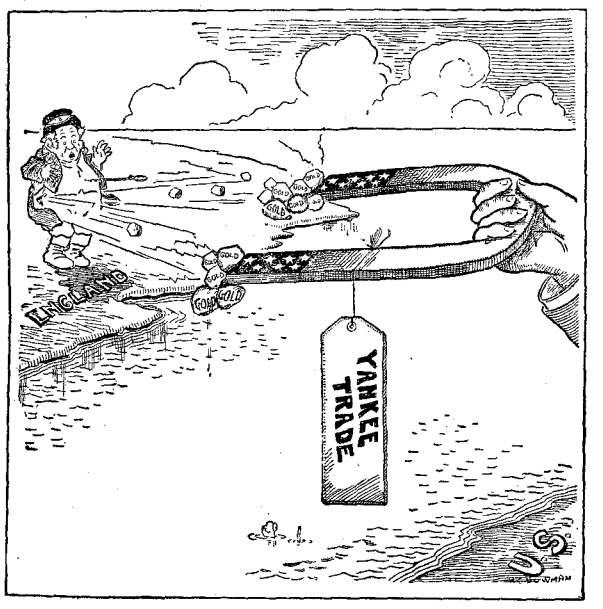
THIS game of punishing the Chinese officials seems to be a case of heads we win, tails they lose.—*The Buffalo Express.*

IT is sincerely hoped that the heathen Chinese have not been reading the despatches from Paterson, N. J.—*The Washington Post.*

THIS nation is big enough now to pay some attention to the quality rather than the quantity of its inhabitants.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is not in any spirit of resentment that the miners are now going to work to make it hot for some people this winter.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

IT must be confessed that the White Man sometimes adds to his burden by holding up the Other Man and forcibly appropriating *his* burden.—*Puck.*



J. BULL: "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

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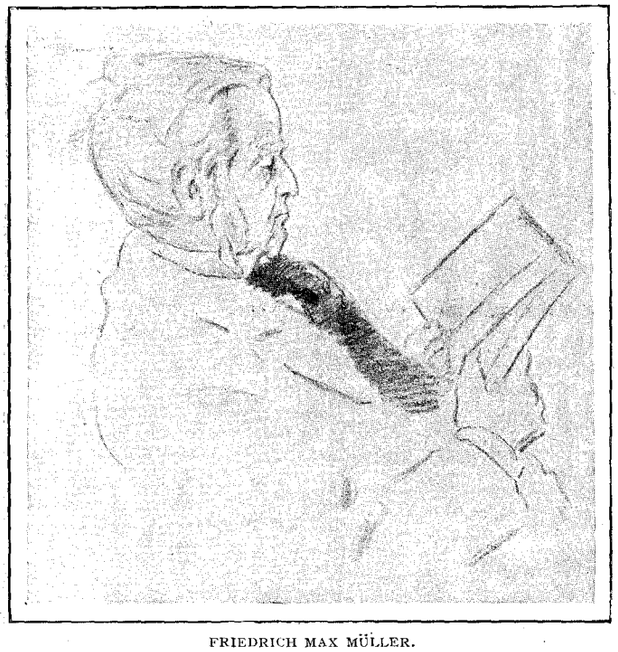
LETTERS AND ART.

MAX MÜLLER.

THE death of Prof. Friedrich Max Müller, who was not only the most widely known of English orientalists but one of most widely loved scholars in Europe, was not unexpected. Altho to some extent he had outlived his reputation as a student of comparative philology and religion, it appears likely that his really great work in behalf of popularizing these subjects, upon both sides of the Atlantic, will always be remembered with gratitude.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following sketch of his career:

"He was born at Dessau, in Anhalt, December 6, 1823. It is stated in the encyclopedias that in 1850 'he took one of his Christian names as his surname'; and thus his name is hyphenated



FRIEDRICH MAX MÜLLER.
(After lithograph by Will Rothenstein.

as Max-Müller, tho we do not remember that he ever wrote his name with the hyphen. At Leipsic and Berlin his studies were Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, comparative philology, and philosophy; and his first literary work was a translation from the Sanskrit of the Hitopadesa, a collection of Hindu fables. When in 1845 he was busy in further Sanskrit studies, preparing his translation of the Rigveda and its collateral books, he visited England to collate manuscripts in the Bodleian Library and the East India house. The Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian minister to England, persuaded him to take up his home in that country, and prevailed upon the East India Company to publish at their expense the first edition of the Rigveda. So in 1848 he took up his abode at Oxford. The result was his capture by the university, and his rapid advancement by the conferring of degrees and positions; in 1858 he was made a fellow of All Souls' College, having been two years a curator of the Bodleian Library; and from 1865 to 1867 he was Oriental librarian in that foundation; in 1868 the university founded a new professorship of comparative philology, and in the statute of foundation he was named first professor. The University of Strasburg in 1872 elected him professor of Sanskrit, but he declined, tho he gave there some courses of lectures for which he refused to accept pay; the university then founded a triennial prize for Sanskrit scholarship in recognition of his services. In 1875, his affection for Germany was strong enough to lead him to resign his professorship; but Oxford could not spare him, and he remained, holding the same chair, and employing many years in editing a series of translations of the 'Sacred Books of the East'; the noted scholar, A. H. Sayce, being appointed deputy professor in 1875, and retaining that position until 1890. The series mentioned has reached the number of forty-five volumes."

An editorial writer in the New York *Sun*, who speaks of him as "Maximilian Friedrich Müller," gives the following estimate of Müller's scientific standing. He says:

"The theory with which Max Müller is most closely associated in the public mind, the theory that the cradle of the Aryan languages must be looked for in Central Asia, no longer commends itself to most students of the subject. The position which he took with regard to the relation of language to thought is also discredited. In the controversy between Max Müller and the late Professor Whitney, of Yale University, it is generally admitted that the former was worsted by the latter. While, however, the praise bestowed upon Müller should be thus qualified, he undoubtedly deserves at the hands of both Englishmen and Americans the high honor that belongs to a pioneer in useful studies and important lines of research. But for his example and the stimulus imparted by his effective gift of exposition, it is probable that the attention now paid by British and American universities to Sanskrit and its daughter languages and to the science of comparative philology would have been postponed for many years."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"In this decade have died three men who, born in the twenties within five years of each other, have occupied, each in his own field, the same relative position in respect of science on the one hand and of the general public on the other. Tyndall, Huxley, and Müller for half a century represented to the world at large the oracles of their respective fields of knowledge. Yet none of the three held this position in the eyes of the inner circle of scientific workers, who, indeed, recognize no oracle, and judge their colleagues exclusively on technical grounds. . . .

"But the master of a generation ago can not be dismissed without the meed of praise due to his ability and to the work actually accomplished by him. It is true that he [Müller] was at his best as an interpreter. His unrivaled style, his enthusiasm, his eloquence in a domain distinguished for arid research, made him and his field known to those who would otherwise have had no interest in the line which he represented. But is this a slight thing? There are many who owe to Müller's magnetism the first impulse to tread in the path which he opened for them; many who have been accustomed to sneer, and yet have him to thank for the ability to do so. In a word, Müller, even as a middle-man between the inner shrine and the outer world, deserves well of two generations. In his matured strength he was an inspiration, and he has always aided his chosen science by his poetic insight and suggestiveness, even when the cause for which he fought was wrong. Regarded solely from the material side, the benefit he has conferred upon Sanskrit studies in winning means for others as well as for himself to prosecute their labors, is not a small item in the score of good he must have entered to his credit."

SHOULD LITERARY MEN MARRY?

SUCH is the startling question lately addressed by some rash man to an English ladies' journal. Mr. Cuthbert Haddon, in *The Argosy*, who undertakes to answer the question with more or less seriousness, does not tell us, however, what reply the lady readers themselves made to the query. He says:

"According to Schopenhauer, who could not live even with his mother, the yoke of marriage 'hinders the production of great works'; but one fancies that somehow a good many great works have come to us from men who did not find it necessary to refrain from giving hostages to fortune. Of course the admission has to be frankly made that literary people, geniuses especially, have often been unfortunate in their matrimonial experiences. Dryden, who wanted his wife to be a calendar, so that he might exchange her every year for a new one, is no uncommon example of the *genus irritabile* sipping the wormwood when he thought only to have drained the honey. But the *genus irritabile* has himself to blame in the great majority of cases. For

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one thing, he seldom makes a wise choice. Indeed, so much is this the case that you find the world in general regarding it almost as in itself an evidence of genius when a clever man makes a blunder in matrimony. Generally speaking, your genius is far too ideal to look at all sides of the matrimonial question before taking the lover's leap. As Romeo puts it, he will have nothing to do with philosophy unless philosophy can make him a Juliet. That, of course, is all very well, all very delightful, in the halcyon days of courtship—presuming that men of genius do court—but it is quite a different matter when the little cares and worries of domestic life begin to be felt, and the man of genius discovers that he has not married an angel. Then, like Burns, he may spend his evenings out; or, like Shakespeare, take himself off entirely, leaving the erstwhile angel to shift for herself. Notwithstanding all this, I sometimes think that the great difficulty with the majority of literary men and their wives is that they see far too much of each other. The merchant, the clerk, the carpenter, all classes of business men go out to their work in the morning and perhaps do not return until night. The literary man, on the other hand, does his work at home. In this way he comes to share in most of the home worries. If the boiler bursts, or the baby chokes itself, or the maid smashes a favorite vase, or the tax-gatherer calls, the husband is sure to have all the benefit of being on the spot. Perhaps he is absorbed in his work at the time of the interruption; the work suffers; he gets into a bad temper, and his wife very likely makes an end of it by having a good cry to herself.

"Now the path to fame is rugged and steep enough in all conscience, without such cares of domesticity to weight a man down and impede his progress. In the conflict he either neglects his work or neglects his wife. He ought certainly not to neglect his wife. Genius affords no excuse for a failure of duty; it may be wayward, but it is not irresponsible; and a man is assuredly better to have a landlady than a wife when he can not promise the wife at least a measure of the thought and attention which the matrimonial vows led her to expect. It is not perhaps that the literary married man means to be inconsiderate or unkind. It is simply that his work occupies all his time and his thoughts. He gets absent-minded; he reads at meals. When his wife talks to him he seems to listen but does not. He has no leisure for endearments; and if his wife makes him wait for half-an-hour while she pins her veil and puts on her gloves, as likely as not he is sarcastic. Then he is especially liable to fits of irritability and perhaps of melancholy. From the sedentary nature of his work he is probably the victim of a sluggish liver, and anybody knows that it requires a saint to make a good husband when suffering from bile. My plan, then, would be to give the literary man an office at some distance from home. He would do his work just as well, and there would be less risk of 'revelations' when his life came to be written. Not that he would be any less difficult to get on with, but his wife would see less of him, and therefore be happier when she had him."

"THE MASTER CHRISTIAN" AS VIEWED BY LAYMAN AND CHURCHMAN.

IN her latest novel, which is having an enormous sale upon both sides of the Atlantic, Miss Marie Corelli has succeeded in stirring up not only her old friends, the critics, but the religious world as well. Altho there is a pretty general agreement that the book shows many of Miss Corelli's most prevalent faults, particularly that of exaggeration, there is an apparent disposition to judge her with somewhat greater consideration and friendliness than hitherto.

The London *Academy* (September 29) says:

"The unrivalled vogue of Miss Marie Corelli is partly due to the fact that her inventive faculty has always ranged easily and unafraid amid the largest things. Even in the early days, a single world did not suffice her fancy; she needed two. Then, when humanity had proved too small a field, she dreamt of a divine tragedy, and awoke to conjure up the devil. After the devil, the devil's antithesis: it was bound to come, and it has come. Barabbas, Satan, Christ: who can say that there will not yet be a fourth term to this gigantic proportion sum?

"The daring brain which could conceive Jesus making the European tour at the heels of a cardinal of the Roman Church has used no half-measures in the execution of the idea. If the theme is immense, crude, and obviously staggering, the treatment suits it. Unite the colossal with the gaudy, and you will not achieve the sublime; but, unless you are deterred by humility and a sense of humor, you may persuade yourself that you have done so, and certainly most people will credit you with the genuine feat. Such is the case of Miss Corelli and 'The Master Christian.' . . . .

"It has been stated that this huge fiction (it contains a quarter of a million of words—especially such words as sublimity, majesty, radiance, flashing, infinitely, thrilled, indefinite, elfin, *Hélas!* luminance, grand, exquisite, frightful, overwhelming) has succeeded—in the commercial sense—beyond any other English novel ever published at six shillings or any other price. . . . Try as you may to ignore the multitude you can not. Numbers will tell, and it is right that they should. There is not a writer living to-day who does not envy Miss Corelli her circulation; and it is just that circulation which the artists of literature can not understand. Is it possible, they ask in sad and angry amazement, that people can be imposed on by *this?* And they have an impulse to fling down the pen and take to grocery. But of course it is possible! That the question should be put only shows that in the world of books, as in every other world, one half does not know how the other half lives. In literary matters the literate seldom suspect the extreme simplicity and *naïveté* of the illiterate. They wilfully blind themselves to it; they are afraid to face it.

For the most part the religious press—not, it is needless to say, the Roman Catholic portion of it—shows an inclination to view Miss Corelli's work favorably, perhaps for the pleasure it affords them of seeing the "Scarlet Woman" belabored. *The Evangelist* (Presb., October 4) says:

"The book has a very serious purpose indeed. It is followed out with passionate eagerness, and with all possible affluence and variety of imaginative illustration, tho not without a good deal of high-colored preaching on several minor but perturbative themes which have been exercising the author's mind of late. First, last, and all the way through, it is an arraignment of the Roman Church, and Roman Christianity, and as such is intended to affect the Anglical movement toward Romish practices in worship, and check what appears to Marie Corelli as well as to many others a dangerous variation from the safe line of Protestant simplicity and power. . . . . .

"To leave no doubt of the author's intention in this regard, she has added an Appendix on Relics of Paganism in Christianity as Approved by English Bishops. It is not pleasant reading for a Protestant. Both of the archbishops, the Bishop of London, and six other bishops figure in this appendix of Pagan and Romanizing examples. We speak of it here not to bring a charge against the English Church, but to show our author's pains that there should be no mistake as to her intention to take a hand in the struggle which has been agitating that church for more than fifty years. The indications are that she will prove a force in the battle not unlike that which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had in our war on slavery. Her powerful dramatics and gorgeous visual presentation of her points may affect the plain sense of the British public as the martyr fires of Smithfield and Oxford did their forefathers, and prove a more powerful popular appeal than all the solemn anti-popery eloquence of Exeter Hall, or the yet more solemn demonstration and preaching of the Reformation theology."

Other Protestant journals take a less favorable view. *The Advance* (Cong., October 4) says, for instance:

"It is not a great story, tho it is far from commonplace. We are not certain that it is a useful story, for these undiscriminating tirades against the church, now quite common, give aid to those only too ready to rail against all things religious, while they do not spring from anything serious, positive and practical, which would point to a better way."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., September 29), an organ of one of the churches against which Miss Corelli directs some of her chief attacks, says:

"We have tried to give a dispassionate account of this strange blending of sensational romance and vague religiosity, not be-

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cause we regard the work as valuable, either as literature or as ethics, but because it challenges attention. It is objectionable in taste, tho not intentionally blasphemous, and strangely ignorant, not merely of Roman Catholic ways of thought and speech, but of the gospel it proposes to restore. It is not enough that Italian should be written with strange accents and French after the school of Stratford-atte-Bowe, with Latin that even the Papal curia could not equal in its ingenious incorrectness; this apostle of a new gospel assures us that its first teachers were 'twelve fishermen,' and, on the basis of such knowledge as this implies, she undertakes to tell us what Christ would do and say in modern France."

ANATOLE FRANCE'S SAD FAREWELL TO THE CLASSICS.

THE finest stylist and most cultivated intelligence of modern France, Anatole France, has given up the cause of classical education as a lost one. Personally he is against the moderns who would substitute German and English for Greek and Latin in the secondary educational institutions of France. He is a profound believer in the moral and intellectual benefits of the study of "the humanities"; but a dispassionate review of the situation convinces him that progress has decided the controversy against his side. As a detached and philosophical observer, he advises the classicists to surrender.

In an article in the Paris *Annales Politique et Littéraire*, Anatole France gives his reasons both for adhering to his conviction that classical education is valuable and even necessary, especially to the Latins, and for bowing to the inevitable and accepting the dictation of the spirit of the age. He declares that he has little sympathy with the inconsolable pessimists who predict disaster from the pursuit of the policy they oppose. Practical ends are now "predominant in education." It is, M. France says, undoubtedly useful to acquire a knowledge of living languages, especially those that are widespread. But what about the higher and nobler aims of education? What about the instilling of what has been so beautifully and aptly called "the Humanities"?

From the literary, intellectual, and moral points of view Anatole France prefers Greek and Latin to any modern tongue, however rich in literary masterpieces. There are no "classics," he contends, in modern literatures that can take the place of the rejected ones. He explains his preference thus:

"I bear a desperate affection for Latin studies. I firmly believe that, without them, the beauty of the French genius is done for. All those of us who have thought somewhat vigorously have learned to think from Latin. I do not exaggerate when I say that that ignorance of Latin is ignorance of the sovereign clearness of expression. All languages are obscure beside Latin. The literature of Latin is more adapted than any other to the cultivation of the mind. In asserting this, I am not deceiving myself regarding the scope of the genius of the compatriots of Cicero; I see their limitations. Rome had simple, strong, and but few ideas. But it is for this very reason that she is an incomparable educator. Since her time, humanity has conceived more profound ideas; the world has had a new shudder at the contact with things. But it is also true that, to arm our youth, nothing equals the power of Latin.

"Take 'Hamlet'—it is a whole, immense world. I doubt whether anything grander has ever been done. But what do you want a scholar to extract from it? How is he to seize the phantom ideas that are less substantial than the wandering phantom of the Elsinore esplanade? How is he to obtain clearness out of the chaos of images as uncertain as the clouds whose changing forms the young visionary shows to Polonius? The whole English literature, so poetic and so profound, offers similar complexity and similar confusion. . . . . .

"I have just re-read 'Faust.' It is a whole treasure-house of ideas and sentiments. Nay, it is something better even; it is a laboratory in which the human soul is put into the crucible. Yet, how much mist there is in this work of the most luminous genius of all Germany! One walks in tortuous paths, one feels himself groping, the sight blinded by meteoric light. No, this will never be a classic for us, any more than 'Hamlet.' Now, open the histories of Titus Livy. There everything is well-ordered, lucid, simple. He is not a profound genius; he is a perfect pedagog. He never troubles us; but how logically he thinks! How easy it is to explain his ideas, to examine each part separately and show its relation to the whole! This in regard to form. As to content, what do we find there? Lessons in courage, in devotion, in worship of ancestors, in the cult of fatherland. Here is a true classic! I speak not of the Greeks. They are the flower and the perfume. They have more than virtue; they have taste. I mean that sovereign taste, that harmony which is begotten of wisdom."

Secondary education, continues M. France, should be not simply useful. It should have the fine splendor which comes from apparent inutility. It should teach men to reason, to feel, to clothe ideas in noble, majestic form. This principle, however, is being abandoned. He regrets it; he is sorely troubled; but his reason tells him that it is not philosophical to indulge in extreme sorrow. There is something foolish, he says, in the attitude of sulking at the future. The nations have the instinct of finding what is proper for them. The new France will know how to meet her needs. We others, however, have the selfish pleasure of rejoicing at the fact that we are the last of those called to the banquet of the Muses.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHINESE MOTHER GOOSE.

THERE are probably more nursery rimes in China than are to be found in Europe and America together. Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland, of Peking University, has gathered six hundred in two out of China's eighteen provinces, and believes that he has not obtained half the nursery rimes to be found even there. In a recent volume—one of the most beautiful of printed books for children—he reproduces a number of these; and in *The Home Magazine* (November) he gives an interesting account of the way in which he was led to make this collection of rimes as the result of a systematic investigation in Chinese folklore. As to the prevalence of popular nursery rimes throughout the world he writes:

From "*Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes.*"
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"LITTLE SMALL-FEET."

"It is a mistake to suppose that Mother Goose, as we have it at the present time, is the product of that good old Boston lady, whose mischievous son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Fleet, published the first two copper editions of that book 'at his printing-house in Pudding Lane.' Mother Goose is an omnipresent old lady. She is an Asiatic as well as a European or American. Wherever there are mothers, grandmothers, and nurses there are Mother Gooses—or, shall we say, Mother Geese—for I find it difficult to pluralize this old lady. She is in India. I have rimes from her in India. She is in Japan. I have rimes from her in Japan. She is in China. . . . Ask any little Chinese child if he ever

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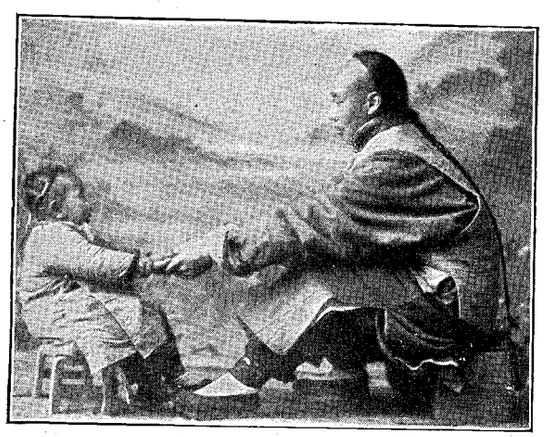
heard of 'The Little Mouse,' and he reels it off to you as readily as the American child does 'Jack and Jill.' Does he like it? It is a part of his life. You repeat it to him, giving one word incorrectly, and he will resent it as strenuously as your little boy or girl would resent it if you said:

'Jack and Jill
Went *down* the hill.'

From "*Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes.*"
Copyright, 1900, by FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY.
AFTERNOON TEA.

"Chinese nursery rimes have never been printed in the Chinese language, but, like our own Mother Goose before the year 1719, they are carried in the minds and hearts of the children. This brings to mind the first difficulty we experienced in collecting rimes—the difficulty of getting the rime complete. Perhaps you can not repeat the whole of 'The House that Jack Built,' tho that has been printed many times, and you learned it all in your youth. The difficulty is multiplied tenfold in China, where they have never been printed and where there have grown up various versions of them, modified from some original which the nurse had no doubt partly forgotten, but still was compelled to entertain the child. I have found not less than four different versions of 'The Mouse and the Candlestick.'"

Professor Headland calls attention to the parental affection manifested in such Chinese rimes as "Sweeter than Sugar," "Little Fat Boy," "Sweet Pill," and "Baby is Sleeping." "There is no language in the world," he says, "which contains children's songs expressive of more keen and tender affection than those we have mentioned." They present a new phase of



From "*Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes.*"
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PULLING THE SAW.

Chinese home life, he remarks, which will lead the children of the West to have some measure of understanding and sympathy for the children of the East.

Following are some of the rimes:

LITTLE SMALL-FEET.

The small-footed girl
With the sweet little smile,
She loves to eat sugar
And sweets all the while.
Her money's all gone,
And because she can't buy,
She holds her small feet
While she sits down to cry.

GRANDPA FEEDS THE BABY.

Grandpa holds the baby.
He's sitting on his knee,
Eating mutton dumplings,
With vinegar and tea.
Then grandpa says to baby,
"When you've had enough,
You'll be a saucy baby,
And treat your grandpa rough."

BABY IS SLEEPING.

My baby is sleeping,
My baby's asleep,
My flower is resting,
I'll give you a peep.
How cunning he looks
As he rests on my arm!
My flower's most charming
Of all them that charm.

PAT A CAKE.

Pat a cake, pat a cake,
Little girl fair,
There's a priest in the temple
Without any hair.
You take a tile,
And I'll take a brick,
And we'll hit the priest
In the back of the neck.

A CHINESE VERSION OF "LADY-BUG."

Lady-Bug, Lady-Bug,
Fly away, do;
Fly to the mountain,
And feed upon dew;
Feed upon dew,
And sleep on a rug;
And then run away
Like a good little bug.

PULLING THE SAW.

We *pull* the big saw,
We *push* the big saw.
To saw up the wood
To build us a house
In order that baby
May
have
a good
spouse.

SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

My little baby, little boy blue,
Is as sweet as sugar and cinnamon too;
Isn't this precious darling of ours
Sweeter than dates and cinnamon flowers?

THE LITTLE REBEL.

The drum on the ground is so round, so round;
My mother just whipped me so sound, so sound;
And I, oh dear, am as floating grass here
But I'll only remain a year, a year.
A husband I'd love and serve so true;
I'd worship his gods, that's what I'd do;
And I'd call his mother my mother too!

You naughty girl, what's that you'd do?

I was saying the beans are boiling nice,
And it's just about time to add the rice.

THE SENSES.

Little eyes see pretty things,
Little nose smells what is sweet,
Little ears hear pleasant sounds
Mouth likes luscious things to eat.

NOTES.

IN our issue of October 20, we referred to *Mr.* Rene S. Parks, from whose article upon Cuban literature we made some excerpts. We are informed that we should have said *Miss.*

IN view of the oft-reported sentiments of Mr. Henry James, who has been an Englishman by residence and preference for many years, it is difficult to credit the report of *The Westminster Gazette* and other papers that he is preparing to return to America, and is to settle in Massachusetts.

APROPOS of our recent article on Andrew Lang's reflections upon the Omar Khayyám cult and his remark that even "if Omar were Homer" the present Omarite worship would be excessive, Father John B. Tabb sends us the following suggestion:

"If Omar were Homer,
The Cockney would speak
Of Greek as of Persian,
Of Persian as Greek."

THE following entry appears in a recent English bookseller's catalog: "Talford: One on, A Tragedy." The New York *Evening Post*, which calls attention to this piece of professional sapience, remarks: "The insinuation is the more unjustifiable that Talford scored a very pretty success with his tragedy of 'Ion.' Readers of to-day know it only from Browning's dedication of 'Pippa Passes'—'Admiringly to the Author of "Ion," affectionately to Mr. Serjeant Talford.' The reader will, perhaps, recall Saxe's parvenu, who read out the title of a famous picture, 'Jupiter and 10,' the 'ten' being a very plausible reading of one of Jove's numerous loves, Io."

MR. THOMAS HARDY, who lives near Dorchester, England, was lately questioned by an admirer about the faithful descriptions of natural scenery in "Jude" "Tess," and other of his books. Mr. Hardy, relates *The Westminster Gazette*, said that it was his custom to take a large camp umbrella to the scene to be portrayed and there to sketch and write the impressions made. Reference was also made during the interview, an account of which appears in *The Clarion*, to the criticisms sent to the novelist on the death of Tess. Many, especially Americans, seemed to think she ought to have had a happier ending. "But," said Mr. Harding, "the only ending possible seemed to me the one I have written."

MARK TWAIN'S return to America, after several years' hard effort undergone for the purpose of paying the heavy debts incurred by the publishing firm of which he was a member, is a subject of widespread comment. The Washington *Post's* words are typical of the universal sentiment: "Now he is home once more—free, as he understands freedom, in his high, self-abnegating creed—and he stands, erect, owing no man a cent, sure that he has wronged or injured none who trusted him. He has been for many years the kindliest and sweetest-natured humorist in America. He has made us laugh with him, but never to the pain or the humiliation of any human being. His wit is delightful, always without a sting, and beneath it flows a stream of noble and pathetic human nature that makes us love him. We believe that no one within the borders of this vast country will withhold the tribute of his sympathy and obligation. The knowledge that Mark Twain, who for twenty years or more has touched our emotions with a master hand, is at last emancipated from even the most fantastic bonds of self-respect and conscience comes to all of us in the guise of a personal delight and gratitude."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAS THE ZEPPELIN BALLOON SUCCEEDED OR FAILED?

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S huge dirigible balloon, which is of course an "air-ship" in the daily papers, has been tried again, and with some degree of success. The comments of the press are various, as will be seen from the following brief extracts. *The World* (New York) asks editorially "Is the air-ship a fact?" and remarks wisely:

"The fact that this huge machine has actually navigated the air in a high wind for eighty-one minutes does not prove that it will be immediately practicable to establish air-ship lines between New York and Liverpool or Hamburg. Whether its steering apparatus and its motive power would be equally effective for long distances through high winds and severe storms is still an unsettled question. That a machine has been constructed capable of being steered at all, however, even for five minutes, against the wind, is an immense step forward. The dream of a century that men should some day traverse the air as easily as they now traverse land and sea may be within measurable distance of realization."

The Times (New York) is still skeptical and coldly critical. It says:

"Despite the enthusiastic assertions in recent despatches from Switzerland that the Zeppelin 'air-ship' had at last made a triumphant demonstration of its practicability, we vehemently doubt the reality of its success and remain convinced that the ingenious count is wasting his own time and the money of his royal backers in endeavoring to guide and control a balloon. Few things not absolutely certain are more nearly so than that the problem of aerial navigation will never be solved as a result of theorizing and experimenting along that line. We assume that the count's latest achievement was correctly reported—that his machine raised him and his assistants into the air, and that his engines enabled him, after the performance of various evolutions, to return to the point whence he started. That was no doubt something; but it has been done many times before to no practical purpose. This success, like all its predecessors of the same sort, was attained when the air was close to still, and it must be duplicated in a stiff breeze and then in a good strong gale before victory over the air can fairly be claimed. In estimating the chances that the count will ever win that victory, remember that his metallic balloon is 400 feet long and 37 feet in circumference, and that his motive force is supplied by two gasoline engines of fifteen horse-power each! The contrast is little less than grotesque, when one takes into account the pressure exerted by a moderate wind on a surface as large as that presented by the Zeppelin air-ship. It is the consensus of scientific opinion that the balloon in any form is only a toy, except for special and limited purposes, most of them involving attachment to the earth by means of a cable, and that the aeroplane offers the only hope of winning dominion over the upper and greater ocean."

Other papers adopt the same tone. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is of the opinion that "a more thorough and exhaustive series of tests must take place before the invention can be pronounced a success, even in light breezes, while it seems incredible that the fabric can be made stable enough to withstand the force of heavy winds. *The Press*, of the same city, asserts that Zeppelin's balloon "does not upset all ideas as to flight in air, nor does it overthrow Professor Langley's belief that the aerodrome is the only flying-machine that will truly fly. For, in the most exact sense of the words, a balloon that can be driven through the air in light winds is not a flying-machine." *The Tribune* (New York) is still more outspoken. It says:

"It looks as if von Zeppelin had tried to run too big a ship with too feeble an engine. Santos-Dumont, the young Brazilian who is now in Paris for the purpose of capturing the Deutsch prize, if possible, has proceeded more sensibly. He has a small ship, but a more powerful motor relatively. Whatever may be deemed prudent and practicable in the far future, certainly during the evolutionary stage of aeronautic science, the true policy to observe is to subordinate size to power. The gas-bag should be just large enough to sustain the machinery, the requisite amount of fuel, a minimum of optical and other apparatus, and only one person. A colossal balloon like von Zeppelin's is a shocking waste of money, labor, and other resources. It is not yet clear whether steam or gas engines are preferable for this service; that is, which will yield the largest amount of power for the weight of the machinery. Von Zeppelin and Santos-Dumont use gas-engines, and the Brazilian's was made by the famous Daimlers. But the ratio between pounds and horse-power is not so favorable in either instance as it is in those marvels of mechanical engineering, the steam-engines of Langley and Maxim. Still, the competition in this respect can hardly be considered closed."

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal*, usually a sane and conservative guide in scientific matters, bursts forth into panegyric. In an editorial headed "Von Zeppelin's Triumph" it asserts:

"Whatever later accounts may prove regarding the success or non-success of Count von Zeppelin's air-ship, it is evident that he has made an advance over other inventors and has constructed a dirigible balloon that sailed six miles against the wind at a great height above the earth. That makes his performance extraordinary. . . . . .

"The primitive steamboats of John Fitch and Robert Fulton bore a scant resemblance to the *Deutschland* and *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. What may not fifty or one hundred years bring forth in our ability to sail the air, now that Count von Zeppelin's ship has actually made headway six miles against an atmospheric current? . . . . . .

"It looks very much as if man could fly at last, tho it will be long before the invention reaches a satisfactory status. The mind hesitates to imagine what may happen if that time actually arrives. What havoc a war-ship, flying through the air, could work upon a hostile city! Our urban defenses have never taken into account the necessity of keeping off an enemy calmly flying through space above us. It may be that Count von Zeppelin's invention will be followed in time by such successful and formidable air-craft that war will be impracticable."

The recent trial, according to *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York), was "the first really successful result in aerial navigation since that problem began to exercise the wits of inventors," and this paper regards the practicability of aerial navigation as having been at last demonstrated. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in an editorial headed "Man Can Fly," asserts that to reward Zeppelin adequately for what he has done would plunge science into bankruptcy, and it concludes:

"The air-ship may get beyond control and sail away, as so many lost balloons have done, but no twentieth-century boaster can deny that the dirigible air-ship is the invention of our own time."

It is hard to realize that these divers comments were all called forth by the same feat. Success or failure, however, the inventor will probably go on with his trials. It will be a sign of progress when these can be conducted quietly without invoking a chorus of detraction on the one hand and a series of hymns to the victor on the other.

The Semi-Centennial of the Submarine Cable.—"The 28th of August last, according to *L'Électricien* (Paris), was the fiftieth anniversary of the submarine cable. On that day of the month in 1850," it says, "was transmitted the first submarine despatch between France and England over the short section of cable between Dover and Cape Gris-Nez. The promoter of this first cable was Jacob Brett, who had obtained a concession for it in 1846, from King Louis Philippe. This was confirmed in 1850 by the Prince President, and the work was finished in three months. The constructor was the engineer Wollaston. This first installation was short-lived, for in the following year a Boulogne fisherman brought up part of the cable with

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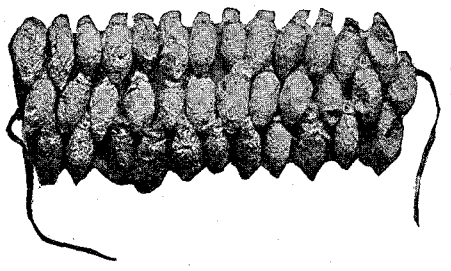
his nets, and cut it, believing it to be a sea-serpent! A second concession was granted by the French Government and this time, submarine telegraphy having established its claims against the crowd of skeptics who opposed it, a company was formed which, toward the end of 1851, laid the new cable, which was bought later by the English Government. The first Anglo-French cable was 25 marine miles long. The line was as thick as one's little finger and weighed 200 kilograms [440 pounds] to the mile. Leaden weights, every sixth of a mile, held it in place at a maximum depth of 60 meters [197 feet] below sea-level. The Birmingham firm that furnished it could deliver it only in sections of 200 meters [656 feet] or so, altho at the present time 200 miles can be made at one time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NOVEL USE FOR COCOONS.

AN interesting account of how rickshaw-bearers in Natal make anklets for themselves out of empty cocoons is contributed to *The Scientific American* by Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Says Mr. Howard:

"The writer recently received from Mr. Claude Fuller, the Government entomologist of Natal, two interesting anklets formed of the cocoons of a large Bombycid moth, somewhat resembling the Luna moth of this country and which bears the scientific name of Argema mimosæ of Boisduval, known to the English residents as the queen moth. The natives collect the cocoons after the moth has issued, put one or more small stones into each cocoon, and sew them onto a broad strip of monkey skin, side by side, so as to cover the surface of the skin. They are sewn to the raw side of the hide, the fur being on the opposite side. The anklets received are ten inches long by four inches wide and are attached to the strips by means of thongs of the same hide. The cocoons are tough and dry, and the stones within them rattle in a most delightful way. We give rattles to our children to amuse them, and the savage man has the same infantile characteristic in that he is amused by rattles. The use of these ankle rattles has become quite general in Natal since the introduction of the rickshaw from China and India. The rickshaw-bearers wear the anklets very generally, and their rattle on the streets is almost as familiar as sleigh-bells in a New England town in winter.



COCOON ANKLETS.

"This invention is not confined to Southeast Africa. Dr. Walter Hough, of the United States National Museum, has shown me rattling anklets from Mexico which are made in a somewhat similar way, of the cocoons of another large Bombycid moth. In this case, very many cocoons are strung together on a string and several rows are tied around the ankle. Each cocoon has been opened for the purpose of inserting the stones. Dr. Hough also tells me of a much larger cocoon from India, which is mounted singly at the end of a stick to be carried in the hand. This cocoon also is made into a rattle."

Introduction of the Metric System.—The British Foreign Office has just published reports of its consuls in twenty-two different countries in answer to the following questions regarding to use of the metric system, as given by the *Revue Scientifique* (September 22):

"1. Would it be easy or not to change the system of measures now in use? How could the metric system be introduced, and what would be the time necessary for it to come into general use?

"2. Has the application of the metric system been satisfactory? Is there any desire to return to the old systems?

"3. What effect has the use of the metric system produced on commerce?

"The answers all agree in saying that the best way of introducing this system of measures into a country is to make it obligatory after a fixed time. In most countries the change takes place slowly with older people, but rapidly as far as the younger ones are concerned. In Turkey, the difficulties placed in the way of a change by ignorance and illiteracy of the population seem insurmountable, altho, in almost all the countries that have adopted the metric system, daily progress is made in its use. None of the countries that have adopted it have ever desired to abandon it, because of the great facilities offered by the metric units."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCHOOL-GARDENS AND GARDEN-SCHOOLS.

FARMS and gardens for use in connection with school instruction are almost unknown in this country, but they are numerous in Europe. The advantages of such school-gardens are obvious. From them children obtain an intimate knowledge and intercourse with nature, and learn about the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Boys are taught not to pilfer fruits and flowers in orchards, and a fondness for rural life is instilled in the pupils. An elaborate collection of consular reports on the subject has just been issued by the United States Department of State, and is thus summarized in *The Scientific American:*

"Sweden, which is the home of garden-schools, takes the lead and now has 2,000 of them. Great attention has also been given to the subject in France. . . . Within thirty or forty years [after the Revolution] by their personal efforts alone, without government support, certain public-spirited citizens, by establishing model farms and agricultural schools, laid the foundation of agricultural teaching in France, and the republic of 1848 passed a law incorporating the teaching of agriculture into the national educational system. School farms increased rapidly, and in 1852 there were seventy, the number allowed by law. From this time, however, they continued to decline until after the Franco-Prussian war, when the third republic reorganized the entire system of agricultural education. There are 172 professors of agriculture in the primary and secondary schools, 90 professional chairs of agriculture organized by the Government, 42 agronomical stations and laboratories, besides veterinary schools, forestry schools, national agricultural schools, dairy schools, schools of practical agriculture numbering 34, schools of irrigation and drainage, schools of viticulture, horticulture, sheep-raising, silk-worm culture, fruit-growing, and various stations for the study of seeds, entomology, vegetable physiology, vegetable pathology, laboratories for the study of fermentation, etc. In 1893 the Government expended $828,104 for agricultural education in France. The Paris agronomical institute has 22 professorial chairs, and the course of instruction is two years. Foreigners are received under the same conditions as French scholars."

The reports from Germany are especially interesting. Owing to fear of competition from other countries in agricultural products, everything is being done to revive and sustain agriculture. School-gardens are made a part of popular education, whether they are used merely to supply material for study or are real agricultural gardens conducted by the children. Says the writer:

"In Breslau there is a botanical garden of nearly 12,000 acres, and three quarters of the ground is planted with flowers for use in school. Plants are sent at the request of the teachers, and the children are taken to see the plants growing. The scholars also receive plants to take home, and the pupils most interested receive an extra number. There is a model institution in the suburbs of Dresden where boys are taught the cultivation of all the forest- and fruit-trees that grow in the kingdom of Saxony, and the girls have charge of the vegetable garden, and learn to plant, hoe, and weed, and all the children are instructed in the care of flowers. There is a section of the garden devoted to plants for botanical purposes. The children take great pride and interest in their work, and after the outdoor season is over, they are given bulbs and plants to take home to grow as indoor plants. The school-gardens of Germany are intended more as a help to studies already in progress than as an extra course, as in the

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agricultural gardens of France. In Leipsic the botanical garden is of large extent, and the teachers of botany can take the children there for practical instruction, and they are allowed to take away anything they desire for study. The school board sends out a circular twice a week, giving a list of flowers in bloom, in order to encourage visits to the garden. Transplanting and grafting trees are taught by seeing the gardeners work, and the children are encouraged to cultivate little vegetable plots at home. In Munich spacious playgrounds are provided, and all new school-buildings have twenty square feet for each pupil. The school-grounds in the suburbs are very large and are well planned. Half of the schools have botanical gardens, and a large central garden is being started.

"In Switzerland the Government gives a substantial contribution for every garden which is established, and also gives a yearly sum toward its maintenance. The estimated cost of these gardens is less than $500. This includes the expenses of hotbeds, summer-houses, railings, fountain, plants and seeds, utensils, and labor. In some cases the pupils have assisted in preparing the garden."

ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

THE weeping "mock turtle" in "Alice in Wonderland," and the walrus in the same classic who held "his pocket handkerchief before his streaming eyes," are not wholly creatures of the imagination, if we may believe M. Henri Coupin, writing in *La Nature* (Paris). He quotes numerous authorities to show that many animals shed real tears, and for the same reasons that cause human beings to weep. He intimates also that there is a fruitful field for investigation along this and similar lines. Says Mr. Coupin:

"Laughing is believed to be peculiar to man; but the same is not true of weeping, which is a manifestation of emotion that is met with in divers animals.

"Among the creatures that weep most easily, we may first mention the ruminants, with whom the act is so well known that it has given rise to a trivial but accurate expression—'to weep like a calf.' Among these animals the facility of shedding tears is explained by the presence of a supplementary lacrymal apparatus. . . . . .

"All hunters know that the stag weeps . . . and we are also assured that the bear sheds tears when it sees its last hour approaching. The giraffe is not less sensitive, as might be expected in so gentle a creature, and regards with tearful eyes the hunter who has wounded it.

"If we are to credit Gordon Cumming, the eland [African antelope] acts in the same way. He says of one of these animals that he had pursued for a long time: 'Flecks of foam flew from its mouth; abundant sweat had given to its gray skin an ashy blue tint. Tears fell from its great black eyes, and it was evident that the eland felt that its last hour had come.'

"Dogs weep quite easily. If their master goes away, for instance, leaving them tied, they bark with tears both in their eyes and in their voices. The same is true of certain monkeys. The Cebus azaræ weeps when its wishes are opposed or when it is frightened, and the eyes of the Callithrix sciureus fill at once with tears when it is seized with terror.

"The aquatic mammals, too, are able to weep. Thus all authors agree in saying that dolphins, at the moment of death, draw deep sighs and shed tears abundantly. A young female seal has also been seen to weep when teased by a sailor. St. Hilaire and Cuvier assure us that, on the authority of the Malays, when a young dugong is captured the mother is sure to be taken also. The little ones then cry out and shed tears. These tears are collected with care and preserved as a charm that is certain to make a lover's affection lasting.

"As for the elephant, there is abundant evidence of the ease with which it weeps. Sparrman assures us that it sheds tears when wounded, or when it sees that it can not escape; its tears roll from its eyes like those of a human being in affliction. Tennent, speaking of captured elephants, says that 'some remain quiet, lying on the ground without manifesting their grief otherwise than by the tears that bathe their eyes and run constantly down.'

"Such are the principal animals that have been reported as shedding tears; doubtless they will become more numerous when we have taken the trouble to observe the same phenomena in other species. I advise those who wish to give attention to the matter to note carefully the circumstances in which the tears have manifested themselves. From the examples given above, it will be seen that tears have about the same emotional significance in animals as in man, but to establish the certainty of this we should have many more instances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE THEFT OF A GREAT RIVER.

GEOLOGISTS have long known that one stream may appropriate the waters of another by gradually encroaching upon its watershed and diverting its tributaries one by one. This kind of theft is at least frank and open. It takes place on the surface and every one—at least every geologist—can see what is going on. The river Danube, according to expert authority, is suffering from a more insidious form of robbery, by which the Rhine profits, part of the Danube's water being drawn off underground into the Rhine valley. And this may be of great importance to future dwellers by the Danube, for if it is not stopped it may end by causing the river below the point of absorption to become permanently dry. Says M. E. A. Martel, writing on this subject in *La Géographie* (Paris):

"In a recent geological work. . . . Prof. Albrecht Penck has again called attention to the subterranean drainage of a part of the waters of the Danube, by which, curiously enough, the Rhine basin profits. Between Donaueschingen (Baden) and Tuttlinger (Würtemburg) . . . the fissures in the limestone formation draw off the waters of the Danube underground—a phenomenon observed as long ago as 1719 by F. W. Breuninger. This writer suggested that the water thus drawn off reappeared in the springs of Aach, a little town near Lake Constance . . . and his hypothesis was verified by Knop in 1877 by the use of fluorescein."

Still more recently, the writer tells us, other instances of subterranean "capture" have been noted by which part of the waters of one river are diverted into the drainage basin of another. Now it is remarked by Professor Penck that, unless this loss of Danube water is stopped in some way, it will go on increasing gradually until it will take the whole of the river's supply, leaving the lower river-bed quite dry, as it is left occasionally now, according to Quenstedt, in years of drought. Then the gradual deepening of the Danube valley will end at the point of absorption. Below Mohringen will extend a dry valley, while above a "blind valley" will be drained by a subterranean river. This is not a flight of the imagination, for the same thing has happened to the river Foiba in Istria and the Recca near Trieste. The author adds that these and other cases, notably in Dalmatia, show what threatens the Danube valley unless man intervenes. The length of time that elapses before the reappearance of the water at Aach (sixty hours) shows that it must make a long circuit, or that it encounters great obstacles underground. It is noted by M. Martel that Professor Penck's book goes far to confirm a theory advanced by himself that subterranean circulation of water is gradually taking the place of surface-drainage in limestone regions.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is Matter Indestructible?—The way in which high authorities in electrical science are showing a willingness to throw overboard some of the fundamental principles of physics was recently noted in these columns, in the course of a description of some recent speculations by Prof. R. A. Fessenden. Some

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chemical investigators are manifesting the same spirit. Says *The Scientific American:*

"The whole system of modern chemistry is based upon the axiom of the indestructibility of matter, and that indestructibility is proved by the permanence of the weight of a given substance through all the physical or chemical changes it is made to undergo. Any experiments, therefore, which shake our belief in that primary property of matter must have a far-reaching effect. Landolt's classical researches in 1893 embodied the first work done with all the modern instruments of precision. Certain minute changes of weight were then placed in evidence, and these have since been confirmed. A. Heydweiller has endeavored to trace some connection between the change of weight and the changes in other physical properties, such as magnetic premeability, electrolytic dissociation, and material or optical density. He has failed to trace any such connection, tho he has distinctly established a diminution of weight of about 1 part in 50 million in a number of reactions, such as the mixture of copper sulfate with water, where a loss of weight of 1 milligram was observed. Researches such as these take place in the extreme borderland of science, but the logical outcome of the results would be nothing less than the destruction of matter."

It will be noted that a decrease in weight might also be explained as due to a variation in mass, which is the form in which the phenomenon is assumed in Professor Fessenden's recent researches.

SOCIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CONQUEST.

WHO profits most in the case of the conquest of a weaker race by a stronger? This question reminds one of the old economic query, "Which party profits by a commercial transaction?" The proper reply to this latter question is "Both," but the answer to the former is "Neither"; that is, if we may believe M. Leclère of the recent Congress of Ethnographic Science. This gentleman read before the above-named body at Paris a paper in which he discussed the reciprocal moral effects of a conquering in touch with a conquered race, and his conclusion was that conquest is bad for each. So far, at any rate, as racial effects are concerned, he pronounces the results of such social contact to be bad without exception. Says *The Evening Post* (New York) commenting on a summary of M. Leclère's paper published in a Paris paper:

"To the ethnographer, a well-marked race is like a rare species of plant or animal. He notes the conditions under which it has been brought to perfection. He points out the environment which it needs for continuance in full vigor, and warns against the surroundings which mean its enfeeblement and decay. And it is the sober judgment of M. Leclère that conquest, under modern conditions, means decadence of the conquering race, demoralization and ruin of the conquered race.

"This is a cold douche for science to pour upon our hot and heady imperialism; but the truth must be told. And the mass of evidence ready to the ethnographer's hand is overwhelming. Accumulated experience enables him to trace the process as if it were an experiment in a laboratory. First comes the physical deterioration on both sides. The conqueror succumbs to new diseases, to the strain of an unaccustomed climate, or else survives with weakened powers. The conquered perish like flies. It is not merely that they fall like grain before the vices of civilization; civilization itself kills them. Its breath slays them. Like wild animals under domestication, they expire through very deprivation of their savage life. 'They die by looking at us,' said a French sailor. This is an old story. What lends chief value to M. Leclère's paper is its close analysis of the subtle interchange—a sort of moral osmosis—which goes on between the higher conquering race and the lower conquered race. It is, in general, a give-and-take of what is bad in each. . . . . .

The foreign ruler is under a powerful temptation to throw off the moral restraints under which he has lived at home. Why should he observe moral conventions, which are largely social conventions, when they do not obtain in the community where he is living? His power being usually arbitrary, he makes it violent and brutal, so as to bring it sharply home to men accustomed to cruelty. Fitz-James Stephen tried to introduce rules of evidence in the Indian criminal code. 'What is the use?' it was objected. 'We can get any evidence we need by rubbing pepper into a man's eyes.' Such cynical indifference and brutality are the commonest effect of full and irresponsible power when conferred upon members of a civilized race set to keep a turbulent lower race in order. They begin by decivilizing themselves. They become subdued to the element in which they work. It is one of the forms of terrible revenge which the conquered take. They perish, but in their death they poison the life of their conquerors. The history of tropical colonization is one long *væ victoribus!*"

New Sources of Alcohol.—It is announced in the *Revue des Cultures Coloniales* (Paris) by M. Ch. Rivière, of Algiers, that alcohol may be obtained from several African plants, namely, the carob, the asphodel, the squill, and the alfa. The fruit of the carob is a pod with very sugary contents. The saccharine gum that forms on its surface often ferments of itself. Dry pods yield 41 per cent. of sugar, and 100 kilograms [62 pounds] give about 20 litres [5 gallons] of absolute alcohol or 40 or 50 per cent. alcohol. This alcohol is of good quality, but can not be freed from a disagreeable smell and taste. "Asphodel alcohol has a repulsive odor and disagreeable taste and is as harmful as it is displeasing. It is the tuberous root of the plants, which is very common in Algiers and Tunis, that yields it." M. Rivière believes that with sterilization and purification it will furnish a grade of alcohol superior to that obtained from beet-root or molasses. "As for the squill, which is also very abundant in Algiers, it gives interesting results, notwithstanding its acrid and toxic qualities. The alcohol is not of as high grade as that from the asphodel, but it is free from furfurol and contains a very small proportion of the higher alcohols." Finally, the alfa yields alcohol from its leaves. This alcohol has a very bad odor, but it is more likely to be used practically than that from the other plants, since alfa is already cultivated as a grain and for paper-making.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Fire on Shipboard.—A French maritime engineer, M. Diobs, has recently suggested a new method of discovering and extinguishing fire on shipboard, especially that arising from spontaneous combustion in the cargo. To give warning of fire or of a rise of temperature that may lead to it, he would "distribute throughout the cargo vertical metallic tubes ending at the bridge. Into these, from time to time, thermometers could be lowered to ascertain the temperature." Then he would place in the midst of the cargo a large cask "containing lime and communicating by a small tube with the bridge. In case of fire in the hull, sulfuric acid is poured into the tube, and violent production of carbonic-acid gas takes place, which smothers all combustion. But why not use water? It is not because there is none in the sea! Water, however, can be used only for fires in the open air, for if a fire of any importance in a ship's hold should be treated with water, a sudden burst of steam would take place that would be attended with disastrous results."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SALT STORMS IN UTAH.—"Along the high-voltage transmission line running from Provo, Utah, to Tintic, the 'salt storms' from the plains often produce remarkable electrical displays," says *The Western Electrician.* "On account of the moisture in the air and the thick covering of the poles with salt, powerful discharges occur at frequent intervals; short circuits are momentarily caused, the lights dip, and sometimes the operation of the motors is interfered with. These discharges are usually of dazzling brilliancy, and at times startling. The flames are said to reach a height of from six to eight feet, holding for a second or two, then break from one of the wires and die away. It is only when the arc is continuous between the wires that there is any interruption of the service. One flash which blew the station fuses and caused a shutdown held its place between the wires for five or six seconds, but most of the flashes cease almost on the instant of completing connection."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE BUDDHIST MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

IF coming events cast their shadows before, then the German Emperor, in addition to his many other acquirements, may also lay claim to being a prophet. Several years ago, when he first sent out his symbolical picture appealing to the nations of Europe "to guard their most sacred possessions" against the dangers of the "yellow peril," his warning met with general incredulity. Since then, the ups and downs of the Chinese war have won some converts to his views; and, as if this were not enough, a formal crusade among the peoples representing the highest modern civilization and Christianity is being inaugurated by the Buddhistic leaders in the Orient. In a special brochure entitled "Das Wesen des Buddhismus," the German savant, A. W. Hunzinger, discusses this new problem of modern religious life, and from this source we glean the following account of Buddhistic efforts and interpretation of Buddhistic doctrine:

While the Christians, of all leading denominations, are sending their representatives with the gospel of Jesus Christ to the far East and are penetrating even the innermost recesses of the center of Asia, there comes from those regions a most unexpected answer in the shape of a Buddhistic counter-agitation and mission. It is a work conducted with a zeal that deserves a better cause, and has adopted, as its means for conducting its propoganda, not the tongue of the preacher, but the printer's art. One of the most recent and noteworthy examples of this new Buddhistic mission literature is a tract which appears with the yellow color of the Buddhistic monks, and is entitled "Through Light to Light," and rather impolitely is addressed "to the Christian barbarians of Europe." A perusal of this work shows that in all earnestness the attempt is made "to lead the barbarians and heathens of the West, who are still sunk in the lowest stages of religious ignorance"—to use the very words of the pamphlet—and bring them to see the light of the Buddhistic gospel. The booklet actually offers Buddhism for the acceptance of European readers as a new gospel which has developed to its fullest extent the absolute truth concerning God and man, and which Christianity has never been able to find. It closes with an appeal to "be converted to the gospel of the glorious Buddha."

The thought readily suggests itself (continues Professor Hunzinger) that this effort is to be viewed as a curiosity rather than treated with serious consideration as a danger to Christianity. This, however, would be a mistake; the agitation is one that merits careful attention and study, especially as some of the leading ideas of the Buddhist system appeal strongly to the neological and agnostic notions of the times. An analysis of the Buddhistic creed brings to light the fact that practically it is not a positive religion at all, but that its highest aim is Nirvana, or annihilation, which is the only salvation it offers in the great beyond. In this way, Buddhistic atheism and pessimism ends consistently in Nihilism. Its message may be summed up in this one sentence: "The greatest of evils is life; the highest of good is the nothing." It is true that savants have attempted with much show of learning to find in Buddhism an ideal state of unconscious rest, and thus to refute the charge that this creed is essentially nihilistic; but these efforts have signally failed. The Buddhistic ideal of Nirvana is the absolute nothing, and this is the final consequence of the system. Its highest moral behest is, accordingly, to destroy the love of life and the tendency to self-preservation, and to avoid a reappearance in another and possibly worse form of creation by self-destruction and Nirvana. For this reason, Buddhism has developed a high type of monastic life, and these monks aim at realizing the ideals of the creed in a manner not possible to the laity. Poverty is one of the leading virtues among these monks, and celibacy is absolutely imperative. As beggars they travel through the country, and, as they do not work, their whole life is devoted to ascetic exercises and constant prayers, altho there are no evidences of a systematic form of worship in their devotions. Their exercises consist chiefly in the repetition of the sayings of Buddha, in disputations concerning his teachings, and in pious contemplation.

Over against these monks stand the bulk of Buddhists, consisting of those who have not the moral courage to become beggars; but these laymen are regarded only as half-Buddhists, with poor prospects for the delights of Nirvana. Even for the laity the five rules hold good: 1, Kill no living creature; 2, do not take another's property; 3, do not touch another man's wife; 4, do not speak an untruth; 5, do not drink intoxicants. But the substance of the system is the doctrine that life is the greatest evil and that nothing is the greatest good; and its moral code is in harmony with these principles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TAOISM, ONE OF CHINA'S THREE RELIGIONS.

WHILE Confucianism is the official religion, or official philosophy, whichever one chooses to call it, of the Chinese empire, two other religions are not only tolerated, but to a large extent officially sanctioned—Buddhism and Taoism. The latter, founded by Lâo-tszé, a contemporary and friend of Cong-fu-tsé or Confucius, is numerically one of the most important religions of the Orient. Its founder, whose name signifies "Old Child" or "Old Boy," is said to have been born in 604 B.C. The name was given, according to popular belief, because he was born with white hair and spoke words of wisdom from his infancy. At present, those who accept his religion belong to the least intelligent and most degraded classes in China: but the sage's philosophy, embodied in his celebrated book called the "Tâo-teh-king," teaches a high system of ethics. In this system, the doctrine of the "Tâo" forms the basis of all his philosophy; but it is a highly curious fact that in spite of scores of commentaries on the subject by Chinese and European *savants*, it seems almost impossible to say what "Tâo" really means. The late Prof. F. Max Müller, in *The Nineteenth Century* (October), devotes the larger part of a rather lengthy article to a consideration of this concept, and finally concludes that it bears a close analogy to the Vedic "Rita." He writes:

"That Tâo is not meant for a personal being, tho it sometimes comes very near to it, may be gathered from such passages as 'The Tâo is devoid of action, of thought, of judgment, of intelligence.' When Lâo-tszé speaks of the Tâo in nature, it means nothing but the order of nature. The Tâo of nature is no doubt the spontaneous life and action of nature; it is that which changes the chaos into a cosmos, and represents the law and order visible in nature, in the growth of animals and plants, in the course of the seasons, the movements of the stars, in the birth and death of all animals. In all of these there is Tâo, an innate force, sometimes also something very like Providence, only not like a personal God. If water by itself finds its level, runs lower by its own gravity as long as it can, and then remains stagnant, that again is due to its Tâo, its inherent qualities, we should say, or its character, its very being (*svabhâva*), as Hindu philosophers would call it.

"So much for Tâo in nature. As to the Tâo in the individual, who is considered a part of nature, it becomes manifest in all actions which are spontaneous, and, as Lâo-tszé requires, shows no cause and no purpose. If the individual acts as he acts because he can not help it, he acts in conformity with his Tâo. He lets himself go and act as his nature moves him. If the heart is empty of all design and of all motives, then the Tâo has its free course. This leads to the glorification of perfect quietude, and of allowing perfect freedom to the Tâo. Lâo-tszé actually maintains 'that by laziness and doing nothing there is nothing that is not done.' 'All things,' he adds, 'shoot up in spring without a word spoken, and grow without a claim to their production. They accomplish their development without any display of pride, and the results are reached without any assumption of ownership.' So it is or should be with man, who, while the Tâo has free play, remains perfectly humble and never strives. The water, too, is a pattern of humility. It abases itself as low as it can and finds its lowest level. Thus we read (p. 104):

"'What makes a great state? Its being like a low-lying, down-flowing stream; it becomes the center to which tend all the small

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states under heaven. To illustrate from the case of all females: the female always overcomes the male by her stillness, and the process may be considered a sort of abasement.'

"On page 52 Lâo-tszé says:

"'The highest excellence is that of water. That excellence appears in its benefiting all things, and in its occupying, without striving to the contrary, the low place which all men dislike. Hence its way is near to that of Tâo.'

"'There are three precious things,' Lâo-tszé says, 'which I prize and hold. The first is gentle kindness, the second is economy, the third is humility, not daring to take precedence of others. With gentleness I can be brave, with economy I can be liberal, not presuming to take precedence of others. I can make myself a vessel or means of the most distinguished services.' . . . . . .

"Much more is to be found in the 'Tâo-teh-King' as to the power and the workings of Tâo, but what has been said may suffice for our purpose. We see in Taoism a system of philosophy and religion, sometimes the one, sometimes the other, which has sprung up on purely Chinese soil, tho at a later time it was evidently far more influenced than Confucianism by the newly introduced system of Buddhism. Taoism and Confucianism both point back to an immeasurable antiquity, and they certainly made no secret of having taken anything that seemed useful from the treasures or from the rubbish of ancient folklore that had accumulated in times long before the days of Lâo-tszé and Confucius. Those who have known the present class of Tâo priests and who have witnessed their religious services form a very low opinion of a religion which has lasted for twenty-four centuries, and, tho formerly professed by much larger numbers in China, is even now, while the number of its adherents is considerably reduced, a powerful element for evil as well as for good in China. As an historical phenomenon it deserves the careful study of the historian, if only to teach us how even a religion supported by the state may do its work by the side of other religions without the constant shouts of anathema to which we are accustomed in other countries. No one seems a heretic in the eyes of the Chinese Government excepting always the hated foreigner; and while one Taoist may grovel in the meanest religious practices and another soar high into regions which even the best disciplined of Christian philosophers hesitates to venture into, the two will not curse each other as infidels, but try to carry out the highest Christian principle of loving our enemies, or at least of doing justice to them."

A CLERGYMAN'S DEFENSE OF DANCING AND THEATERS.

THE great practical problem of olden days seems to have been how to keep the church and "the world" apart; now the problem of the church is rather to regulate the varied and legitimate activities of its members. This is the problem treated by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the well-known Broad-Church clergyman of London, author of "Music and Morals," etc., in a late article in *The Outlook* (New York, September 22). He says:

"Time was when the church went its way with its possessions, confessionals, and its one-sided consecrated ideals—and the world went its way with its business and pleasure, its balls, romps, and routs, its dancing and its dissipation. But things are changed. If Christianity is a universal religion, it must end by recognizing what is legitimate and universal in human nature; it must neither ignore the world completely nor denounce it wholesale and irrationally.

"The clergy's attitude toward *dancing*. The instinct to dance, especially when young and jubilant, seems quite ineradicable in human nature. All children dance; sailors dance with one another; there are national dances—Scotch, Irish, Neapolitan, Polish, Russian; for men alone, women alone, and men and women together; war dances; even religious dances—did not David dance before the ark? came not Miriam forth to meet Moses, beating time to her steps, even as the Salvation lasses do now? But dancing between the sexes is apt to excite the passions; well—we give things bad names—we admit the legitimate attraction that one sex has for the other; I suppose we may call it a passion not intrinsically bad. We only hope that men may take pleasure in the society of our daughters to the extent of wanting to marry them, and we make sundry opportunities for them, and encourage young people to seek one another's company; dancing is one pretext, one opportunity—capable of abuse, like all opportunities. But, as it is a deep instinct, it has to be taken account of and not crushed out—that you can not do. The energy in young people that craves expression, and expression together, the pleasure of exercise and movement in each other's company, the play of limb, display of grace and agility, quickening of nerve-currents, exhilaration of spirits, making proof of just so much contact as shall test mutual adaptability or the reverse, enjoying just so much freedom together as shall promote interchange of thought and feeling, or simply natural delight in a pleasant exercise—all this is certainly legitimate, and it is invoked in dancing. The clergy, then, might do well, instead of frowning on this universal practise and pleasure of the young, to consider whether such recreation, regulated as it generally is by an etiquette of outward propriety which supplies that wholesome check calculated to rob it of undue license, ought not to be countenanced instead of being tabooed. . . . . .

"The attitude of the clergy toward the *theater*. We must put the stage on the same broad basis. The dramatic instinct can not be crushed out. The noblest genius, in days ancient and modern, has been consecrated to it, from Æschylus to Shakespeare, from Shakespeare to Metastasio, Corneille, Racine, Victor Hugo, Tennyson. There have been noble actresses like Siddons and noble actors like Macready, noble tragedies like 'Hamlet' and blameless comedies like 'Paul Pry.' . . . Nowadays, theaters, actors, authors, playwrights are on the increase in every part of the world. No human power can stem the current, because the power of the drama is human; aye, and it does subserve at times the noblest moral as well as a most delightful recreative purpose. Where will you find a more pathetic comment upon the drunkard than in Mr. Jefferson's 'Rip'? where a more appalling revelation of a guilty conscience than in Sir Henry Irving's presentation of Eugene Aram? where more innocent comedy than in Mr. Toole? where more grand pathos and purity than in Mrs. Kendal? Where will you find a nobler power of viewing the great moral master-passions of tragic sympathy, justice, pity, than in Mr. Beerbohm Tree's unique presentation of them in 'Julius Cæsar'? The attitude of the clergy toward the stage should be one of discriminating sympathy rather than wholesale condemnation. If they want to reform the stage, they must reform the public; praise what is good and denounce what is bad. They would do well to go to the play themselves, and get up and go out when a play is revolting or its general tendency bad. The people—still more the actors—will never believe that we parsons know anything about the stage if we never go near it. We can not afford to taboo it; we ought not to be frightened at trying to direct for good such a tremendous force for good or evil as is the modern theater."

In the same spirit Mr. Haweis would treat all recreations. He is in favor of "good music and open museums and galleries" on Sunday, and of clubs and institutes where people—especially working-people—can find "a warm, clean room into which they can at all times walk and feel that it belongs to them, see the papers, write a letter, take a cup of coffee or a glass of light, wholesome beer, smoke a pipe; and have a chat or a discussion, or hear a lecture or a concert."

Mr. Haweis also looks favorably upon the use of sacred edifices for entertainments and social gatherings; and he has introduced lantern views with good effect into the regular evening services of his own church (Anglican), illustrating in this way the pulpit subject for the night. Of this plan he writes:

"There is no appearance of lantern or sheet while the lights are up; the lantern is played from the west gallery across the whole length of the church. At the moment I require my illustration, the lights are suddenly lowered (I have electric communication between the pulpit and the lanternist and gasman), from an almost invisible roller near the ceiling a sheet descends in the darkness, and the picture is flashed like a vision upon the people. The sheet is silently rolled up and the lights turned on until the next illustration is required. I have dealt in this way with 'The Portraits of Christ,' 'The Church of the Catacombs,'

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'The Illustrious Dead' at the midnight service ending the year, 'Mission Work in the Pacific,' etc."

In fact, concludes Mr. Haweis, *Get hold of the people* should be the keynote of the modern religious situation. We have "too little and not too much sensationalism in our churches; indeed our pulses are too seldom stirred." Nothing, he believed, should be deemed beneath the dignity of the church which makes "for the good of man and the glory of God":

"When you have got hold of the people and taught them to trust you, you can do what you like with them, in or out of church or chapel; but you can do nothing with them if you don't get hold of them at all. The 'all-things-to-all-men' policy is one which can be easily abused and made to gloss over inconsistency and cover hypocrisy and worldliness; but rightly understood it means, in a wide sense, sympathy and ability to deal with a many-sided nature, and, if not quite clerical and orthodox, it is at least Scriptural and apostolical; shall I add, Christlike?"

RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE electoral campaign just ending in England is one into which more of the religious element has entered than in most elections of late years. The chief religious factor was, of course, the effort of the ultra-Protestant party, represented by Sir William Harcourt, Lord Portsmouth, and Mr. Kensit, to commit the candidates to a policy hostile to the High-Church party in the English Church.

The Guardian (Church of England, October 17) says:

"A further examination of the election returns confirms the impression of last week that the 'Protestant' attack as a whole has been distinctly unsuccessful. . . . We must not forget that there will be supporters of the Liverpool Bill, but the Government will have no great temptation to yield to them. We may well be thankful for the result, and press on with our efforts to advance the question of church autonomy before the next general election comes."

The London *Spectator* (October 13) says:

"So far as can be judged from a general observation of the reports of speeches and results, together with correspondence in, and conclusions drawn by, our very careful and fair-minded contemporary, *The Guardian*, there seems reason to believe that the extreme Protestant movement has incurred the failure it deserved. With the exception of a small knot of supporters of the Church Discipline Bill, returned, as expected, from the Liverpool region, there have been very few, if any, persons elected who have been known as connected with that movement. . . . . .

"Our reasons for being glad that the Church Association can point to so very little in the way of an acceptance by public opinion of its propaganda are mainly two. First, that the aims of that propaganda are entirely one-sided. Secondly, that its proposed method of action is essentially at variance with the organization of the church as it has existed from the earliest times. We say that the aims of the extreme Protestant propaganda are one-sided, because those who conduct it altogether ignore the various ritual irregularities and omissions to be noticed among clergy belonging to what is called the Low Church party. Such, for example, to mention only a few of those which excite strong feelings among members of the opposite school, are the saying of the words of administration to groups, or even 'railfuls,' instead of to each individual communicant, the neglect to recite the Athanasian Creed on the days on which its recitation is expressly prescribed by the prayer-book, and the neglect to say daily prayer in church."

The Rock (Low Church) endeavors to encourage its readers and claims some Protestant gains, but its tone is not jubilant.

Some other religious phases of the election are touched upon in *The Catholic Times* (Roman Cath., Liverpool). It says: "In examining the various phases of the struggle for Parliamentary honors we are struck by the smallness of the number of Catholics who entered the field." Three Catholics, it adds, were in the last House of Commons. All are reelected and a fourth has been added to the number. "The Jews have sent a far larger number to Parliament from England than the Catholics."

DOES PROTESTANTISM TEND TO DESTROY BELIEF IN CHRIST'S DIVINITY?

THE belief in the deity of Jesus has been questioned in every age of the Christian era—by the Jews in Christ's own day, by a large part of the Christian world, including many bishops, at the time of the great Arian controversy of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries; and by Servetus, Milton, and the modern Unitarians. Some persons hold that the tendency of modern thought, particularly of Protestantism, is to return to the early Arian view. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Joseph McSorley, a Paulist priest associated with educational work in Washington. He writes in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (October):

"God forbid that I should minimize the love and loyalty that thousands outside the Catholic Church possess in regard to Christ. Sinless lives and proofs of deep sincerity testify that many a Protestant heart lives only for Him. Almost universally, the term 'divine' is attributed to our Lord and Savior, and the ordinary Protestant would indignantly repudiate the charge that he denied the divinity of Christ. But what I do contend is this: that no church is worthy the name of Christian unless it proclaims with unmistakable clearness that Jesus Christ, the Son of Mary, is Himself the Eternal and Infinite God, and that the object of our love when we worship the crucified Savior is none other than the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth. That is a plain statement of the doctrine which lies at the basis of the greatest hopes and fears, and loves of the human race. And this doctrine, I maintain, is not explicitly proclaimed and defended by Protestantism. Nay, more, not only have the Protestant churches left this soul-stirring and life-transforming belief to the mercy of infidel assault, but day after day we find new reasons for concluding that, in the multitude of instances, profession of Protestant faith is a mere preface to bald denial of what Christ's true disciples hold to be their dearest treasure—the literal truth of God's Incarnation."

Father McSorley asserts that the very genius of Protestantism, which is based on the doctrine of private judgment, is inimical to ecclesiastical dogmatic assertion of any sort. Quoting from Dr. Briggs's celebrated book entitled "Whither?" he says:

"To a Protestant the sole standard of human orthodoxy is the sum-total of truth revealed by God. If a man has mastered the entire revelation, then, and then only, he may claim to be orthodox. But meanwhile (since this is practically out of the question), orthodoxy is variable and progressive.' The church, therefore, can presume to fix no standard, to define, no doctrine, to proclaim no dogma. Such is the Protestant theory. To be sure, it is a theory which has not worn well; still it is the one advanced by those who profess Protestantism, and they must be taken at their word. So, tho Luther actually endeavored to prevent further exercise of private judgment after he had chosen *his* creed; and tho Calvin had Michael Servetus burned at the stake for dissenting from Calvinistic tenets, still in theory all Protestants are free to indulge in personal choice, and no church authority can say them nay. If Lutherans reject the epistle of St. James because it contradicts 'justification by faith alone,' Anglicans may, for that very reason or for any other, retain both the epistle and the doctrine. If Methodists 'feel' the divine inspiration of the four Gospels, Strauss and Harnack are at perfect liberty to question the same. Tho Bushnell should deny the Atonement, and Schleiermacher the Resurrection, and Gorham the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, none of these men, on true Protestant principles, are less orthodox than Dr. Pusey or Dr. Ritchie; for all, we must presume, have been faithful to the light vouchsafed them. And so Bishop Bull, defender of the Nicene Creed, is no better Protestant than is Sir John Seeley, the writer of 'Ecce Homo,' or Theodore Parker, assailant of Christ's sinlessness. The good churchman therefore is one who

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says with Renan's Jew: 'One does what one must, and believes what one can.'

"I shall scarcely be asked to prove that the unavoidable consequence of the principle of private judgment is liberalism in theology. It is itself most evidently at the bottom of liberalism, latitudinarianism, rationalism. In Germany, where there still thunders the echo of Luther's proclamation of religious freedom, the 'pure Gospel' has given birth in succession to pietism, mythism, rationalism, idealism, sentimentalism, pantheism. In Geneva, the Rome of Protestantism, where Farel preached and Calvin legislated, Protestant Christianity has developed into a sort of baptized deism, too little Christian, I might almost say, to meet the approbation of a Rousseau or a Voltaire. In Holland and France, with insignificant exceptions, the Reformed churches have become unevangelical and rationalistic in fact, whatever they may be in name. In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark there are decided indications of a revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian heathenism; in England and Scotland the older deism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is succeeded by a meager spiritualism which is only miserable humanism, and in this country Protestantism tends to reject all dogmas, to make Christianity a mere scenic display, and to settle down in a revived necromancy and demon-worship. When, some few years since, your Protestant delegates met in a world's convention at London, to devise and effect a Protestant alliance for the overthrow of Catholicity, they found that there were no common doctrines on which they could agree, not even that of the immortality of the soul, and were obliged to separate without drawing up a common confession. A creed embracing only the principal articles of natural religion, never called into question even by heathen nations, was found to embrace too much to be accepted by all who claimed to be good Protestant Christians."

The writer finds in America the same tendency among clergy and people to adopt a merely human view of the personality of Jesus. He says:

"Let a few instances suffice. An evangelistic movement was started in Brooklyn recently as defense against the encroachments of Unitarianism, and when the acting pastor of Plymouth Church refused to cooperate in the movement his congregation applauded the decision. Again, Dr. McGiffert, a teacher of teachers in the Presbyterian Church, has but just now withdrawn from that church under menace of trial for heresy for having professed doctrine which in the words of a prominent journal 'substantially removes from Jesus every element of personal divinity.' Be it noted, however, first, that a strong party in the presbytery attempted to prevent the trial, and, again, that Presbyterian pulpits and theological seminaries still contain many in thorough sympathy with Dr. McGiffert's doctrinal stand.

"Note the following from an editorial [in the New York *Sun*] referring to the proposed union of the Unitarian and Universalist churches:

"'The decline of the old-time faith in orthodoxy is tending to deprive both the Unitarians and Universalists of a reason for a distinct denominational existence. Their function is to leaven the mass of religious thought, and the leaven seems to be working so powerfully that the necessity for their maintaining an independent identity is passing away rapidly. Many of the old Unitarian families of Boston are now attendants upon Episcopal churches. Episcopalians and Unitarians may sometimes be seen joining in memorial exercises and speaking from the same platform. Unquestionably the barriers between the different branches of Protestantism are being broken down, but is not the hammer with which the work of destruction is done rather agreement in unbelief than in belief?'

"As to the question with which the above citation concludes, many are evidently prepared to answer in the affirmative. The president of Bowdoin College suggests a creed of fundamental doctrines in which the churches might agree in order to band themselves together in opposing infidelity. This creed would make Christ merely 'the expression of God's love and the revelation of man's spiritual ideal.' 'Most fortunate nowadays,' says *The Independent*, in all seriousness, 'is that church which has no creed; next, that church is fortunate which has crowded its creed against the cover and forgotten that it is there. Next come those churches which are gradually slipping out of their bonds. . . . No denomination has the right to have a limiting creed which shall shut out good Christians.'

"Statements like these, and from such a source, may well be placed side by side with the words of Lyman Abbott in *The Outlook*, advising clergymen who do not believe in the doctrines of their respective communions to remain where they are and 'reform the church from within,' thus upholding the thesis that a clergyman as an official can honestly lead a congregation in reciting a creed, tho he has ceased to believe its plain and literal meaning. Whereunto are we come? The very groundwork of the Christian faith seems to be crumbling, so far as Protestantism is concerned."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S TRIBUTE TO RELIGION.

WE lately had occasion to quote some remarks of Mr. W. D. Howells concerning Mr. Lowell's attitude toward certain problems of religion (THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 13). The words would apparently indicate that, in later life, Lowell had lost much of the strong confidence in a divine ordering of life which glows in so much of his earlier writings, particularly in his sonnets. Quite a different mental phase of Lowell's mind is brought out in a speech which he made at a banquet in London during the latter part of his residence in England as United States minister. Some slighting remarks had been spoken concerning Christianity, and in his speech Mr. Lowell, among other things, thus alluded to these (we quote from an excerpt furnished us by the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York):

"The worst kind of religion is no religion at all, and these men, living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French Revolution. When the microscope of skepticism, which had hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has turned its attention to human society and has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted; a place where age is reverenced, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard—when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way and laid the foundation and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and there ventilate their views. But so long as these men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of its faith in that Savior who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave of its gloom."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 20, the statement was made—based on an article in the "Encyclopedia Britannica"—that the Roman Catholic Church in Australia and New Zealand has one cardinal, three archbishops and about fifteen bishops. An Australian correspondent of the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) states that in Australia there are "five archbishops, one being his Eminence Cardinal Moran of Sydney, eighteen bishops, and 1,114 priests." This apparently is not intended to include New Zealand and other portions of Australasia.

THE death of the Marquis of Bute removes a striking figure from English life. Few hereditary or natural gifts seem to have been denied him. A descendent of the Scottish kings, he was born to immense wealth and to many titles. Shortly after his Oxford days, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel, and is the prototype of Lothair in Lord Beaconsfield's novel of that name, altho the type of Lord Bute's mind was far different from that of Disraeli's hero. His business capacity was exceptional, and the modern growth of Cardiff, and most of which is built on his land, was due to his far-seeing judgment. As a student of Oriental languages, particularly of Coptic and of modern Greek, he became well known through a number of translations. He never bore any grudge against Disraeli. One of his books was dedicated to the latter, whom he also good-naturedly invited to his marriage with one of the Howards.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS CIVILIZATION THREATENED BY PRACTICAL NIETZSCHEISM?

ARE we in the midst of a world-wide reaction against the civilization of Christendom? Are the new tendencies in political and international relations fatal to morality and religion? Is the gospel of human law and equality giving place, in action if not in professions of belief, to the gospel of the Darwin-Nietzsche "struggle for life" and the triumphs of might over right?

These startling questions have been asked in several quarters lately—and answered in the affirmative. Attention was excited by a recent letter from an American "Occasional Correspondent" in the London *Times*, in which it was asserted that Mr. McKinley's reelection would indicate the decay of faith in moral forces and the sanction of the apotheosis of might. The writer, who is believed to be a prominent American, declared that "the rising spirit of virile, uncompromising egotism is observable in all civilized nations, but nowhere has it gained vigor of late so swiftly as in the United States." He found that "an unconscious discipleship to Friedrich Nietzsche is common in business, social, and military circles in America, where deeds of a type once denounced as criminal are now applauded as clever, and where Christianity, the golden rule of ethics, is for slaves."

Curiously enough, a distinguished Russian author and economist, M. Engelhardt, has been expressing the same opinions in articles on the international situation to-day. He believes that we are threatened with new savagery, and that cruelty, brutality, and greed are hereafter to characterize the policies of the nations. The justice and the humanity which the Old and New Testament inculcate are, he says, trampled under foot and accorded mere lip-service. The world professes old theories and ideals, but it unceremoniously acts upon the modern doctrine of the "over-man." We quote in free translation from one of his articles in the St. Petersburg *Novosti*:

"In the light of actuality, what does the political activity of the world represent? It may be summarized in two propositions:

"1. The civilized nations, especially the strongest of them, are natural, irreconcilable enemies, since each aims at world-domination.

"2. The so-called 'savage' nations not yet subjugated by the civilizers are the proper prey of the latter and subject to dismemberment and grab. The soil and natural resources of these nations must enrich the white man, and the inferior races must work for him and submit to his rule.

"This is the politics of the over-man; it is the philosophy of Nietzsche in practical operation, and it is called the carrying of civilization to the lower races. Death, or submission to exploitation."

In proof that this is not an exaggeration, the writer points to the "Chamberlain war" upon South African republics; the "extermination" of the Philippine islanders by the United States for no other crime than the love of national independence; the cruelties practised by France in Madagascar; the revival of torture by Belgium in the Kongo territory, and many similar facts. In India, British rule means famine and the death of tens of thousands; in Africa, it means innumerable executions; in the United States, the shamefully brutal treatment of the negro. On the last point M. Engelhardt says:

"We can scarcely find a country in which a part of the population, numbering 10,000,000, is condemned to the position occupied by the negro in the United States. Deprived of their rights, systematically humiliated and insulted, punished without trial, assaulted and often burned at the stake on mere suspicion—this is the condition of the negroes. The same thing, in a less systematic manner, is done in Europe, as the periodical attacks upon the Jews show us; but nowhere is the form, the system of oppression so complete as in the United States. Knowing as we do American decision and 'freedom from prejudice,' we may expect in the coming century such colossal 'sociological experiments' as will make the Sicilian Vespers and the Bartholomew massacre pale into insignificance."

Why not frankly recognize, asks the writer, that the white civilizers have discarded all humane ideals and adopted the anti-religious, anti-moral gospel of the "blond beast"? What is an idealist to do? He must remain a spectator. There is no sign of any change. The new imperialism is a negation of all rights and duties. Our present political life is characterized by an "invasion of cannibals." "Zoology has, to a certain degree, entered upon its rights," as a great Russian has said. There is no place for morality in international relations; how long can it remain in internal relations? The gulf between the civilized "over-man" and the lower elements is rapidly widening. In the relations between these two classes truth and brotherhood have become ridiculous terms.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BETROTHAL.

"KONIGIN WILLEMINTJE," of the Netherlands, has at last announced that she will enter wedlock. Her betrothed is Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, uncle of the reigning Duke. Little is known of him in Europe except that he is a smart young officer in the Prussian Guards. His position as "his wife's husband" has its drawbacks. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Tho the Queen is to all accounts a brilliant and charming woman, the position of the Prince-Consort will be a delicate one. No doubt the fact that he is the choice of their beloved Queen must in itself gain for him the sympathies of the Dutch, and the fact that a German Princess, the Queen-mother, *née* Waldeck-Pyrmont, presided over the affairs of the country during the Queen's minority should insure him a good reception. . . . He may not be well prepared for his future position by his present rôle as Prussian lieutenant; but he has an illustrious example to guide him. He should take as his model Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Husband of a woman superior in rank, he managed to satisfy every one, and above all Queen Victoria. He appeased all susceptibilities, exercising only such influence as his position warranted. No one can ignore the important part Prince Albert played in the material and moral transformation of England during the middle of the century. If Prince Henri is inspired by that example, Holland will receive in him a useful sovereign, and the Queen a devoted fellow worker."

The betrothal has been the occasion for some Anglo-German bickerings. The following is from *The Saturday Review*:

"When matrimonial alliances meant yet more than they mean now, the union of the young sovereign of one of the most democratic states in Europe with a member of a family governing under a constitution which retains most of the feudal and least of the element of popular representation, would have been a matter with doubtful issues. There may be some hostility in Holland on account of a certain unpopularity of the German influence there which the German consort of the Queen may be supposed to strengthen. And, of course, the Netherlands possess just the seaboard Germany requires; and when a small country becomes closely connected with an adjacent large one, history has told us what happens."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that such insinuations will be merely laughed at in Holland, where, as a matter of fact, the Dutch papers promise the Duke a most cordial reception. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"Prince Henry will have in many ways an easier task than that which fell to the lot of Prince Albert, who was opposed and hampered most strongly by the British nobles. What the 'Memoirs' of Queen Victoria relate on that point goes beyond all

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bounds. That opposition was so ignoble, so stupid, so narrow-minded! The jingo spirit was already at work and the German was made to suffer its effects. In our country, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will find much good feeling for the land from which the Queen-mother came, the people with whom we claim kinship. At the Paris Exhibition we noted with genuine pleasure the enormous progress which Germany has made in the arts of peace, that peace which, for the good of Europe, the Kaiser maintains so well. The old prejudices against Germany have gradually vanished. The big German empire has always been a friendly neighbor, and as long as our people remain energetic and virile we can have no better friend. . . . We will welcome him as the bridegroom and best friend of our Queen, whose right arm he shall be and whose love shall be his happiness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PROS AND CONS OF DUELING.

THE question, Is dueling permissible? has again been brought under discussion in Europe by the dismissal of some officers who refused to accept a challenge. No doubt a large number of officers are opposed to dueling on the ground that it proves nothing but the willingness of the parties engaged to undergo personal risk. These would prefer to have all quarrels settled by a court of honor. The defenders of dueling retort that many anti-duelists are not averse to offering insult and even personal violence to a weaker antagonist; but that a bully generally stops short of anything which might force him to risk his life on equal chances. In Catholic countries, the anti-duelists have the strong support of the church. In a letter addressed to the Archbishops of Prague and Cologne in 1891, Pope Leo said:

"The excuse put forward by those who are challenged that they do not wish to be taken for cowards is not justified. If a man had to be judged according to the false maxims of public opinion, and not by the standard of good and evil, there would be no distinction between them. The man of character should despise the deceptive judgments of the crowd. It is a holy and just feeling which prevents men from committing murder, and he who bears insults and calumny rather than act against his conscience certainly shows a more exalted mind than he who, upon the slightest offense, snatches up his arms. In our opinion such a man shows true bravery, the kind of bravery which, tho not rewarded by the false clamor of fame, is alone worthy of being called virtue."

A very different view is given by General Kirejew in the *Novoye Vremya*. Speaking especially of officers, he says:

"If the insulted—let us suppose he has received a box on the ear—is so deeply impressed with the majesty and holiness of Christianity that he is able to offer 'the other cheek' without a feeling of bitterness; if he never calls in the aid of the law courts, does not swear, does not say 'raca' to his brother; if he refrains from strong drink; if, in fact, he lives like a saint, then nobody will regard him as a coward if he refuse to fight a duel. On the contrary, every one (myself included) would do homage to such a man. But his place is not in the army. He should become a monk, a priest, an anchoret. I do not say this because I regard the soldier's life as exceptionally sinful, but merely because such a saint would be much more useful to his fellow citizens if he were the head of a convent, a parish, a diocese, than if he rode at the head of a squadron of cavalry.

"If, therefore, I find that an officer who refuses the duel lives otherwise, like the rest of us sinful men, defending his property, going to law, drinking, getting out of temper, etc., but is anxious to keep the law in this one case of the duel, even when he has been insulted, then I can not help thinking that, besides the Christian love of his fellow man, he is influenced by a much less elevated consideration of his personal safety which renders him unfit for the army."

Nearly everywhere in Europe dueling is punished, and in Germany and Austria the punishment is heavy enough to make duels comparatively rare. But in some cases, especially when suspicions which can not be verified are uttered against the character of a woman, gentlemen will turn the quarrel into a personal one. It was such a quarrel which led to the dismissal of Marquis Tacoli from the Austrian army.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE British elections have resulted in the complete victory of the Tories, or Unionists, as they now prefer to be called. The Government majority is about the same as before, but the "imperialists" view the result as a complete indorsement of the Government policy regarding South African affairs. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"The Liberals who forgot that all classes in the kingdom, from miners and ironworkers to merchants and landowners, had friends and relatives at the front, have now learned a much-needed lesson. Another lesson they have perhaps learned, too, is that the working-people of the country, now that they have been endowed with the franchise, feel that they have a sort of proprietary interest in the empire. Added to this pride of possession is the pride of patriotism. The two together have made it more and more impossible for any narrow policy to prevail."

A BOGY SCORE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Ha! I wonder what I'd have done without you."
—*Westminster Gazette.*

It has been admitted by the Government organs that a much larger majority was expected; but "the water *has* become colder," as *The Westminster Gazette* predicted in one of Gould's cartoons (which have been a notable feature of the campaign), in which "Nurse Chamberlain" is calling "Balfy" and his Uncle Salisbury to take their election bath. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Lord Salisbury is far too close a student of our Parliamentary system to be lulled into false security by the magnitude of his own majority. He must be well aware that the very conditions under which the national verdict has been given forbid undue confidence. He is reconstituting a ministry which must be sufficiently stable to resist the dangers that may arise when the crisis of the moment has passed away. . . . The fate of Lord Palmerston's administration after the general election of 1857 ought to act as a warning. The Parliament of that year was elected in circumstances somewhat similar to those of the present moment. The Liberals, who had opposed Lord Palmerston's energetic war policy in China, were completely routed, and the Little England section temporarily exterminated. Yet within a year this strong ministry contrived to get itself defeated, largely by the defection of its own followers, and was compelled to resign. Lord Salisbury is not at all likely to commit any act so maladroit as the introduction of the famous Foreign Conspiracy Bill. But the history of the Palmerston administration, like that of Lord

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Grey's cabinet after the Reform Bill of 1832, shows that, even with a heavy numerical majority, a government needs to be closely knit and firmly organized if it is to maintain its existence."

The Times is a little disturbed because the Irish Separatists "appear to have combined for fighting purposes." The Manchester *Guardian* thinks the Liberals did as well as they could expect, considering the fact that they are divided on the question whether the South African war is a just one or not. It says further:

"That conflict has brought out into glaring clearness the fact that—to put it in a short and perhaps too personal form—it is 'Chamberlainism' that now menaces this country, meaning, not of course the predominance of one man whom some other men dislike, but the permeation of our politics, home and foreign, by a special spirit of reckless insolence, only checked by rather sordid calculations of material loss and advantage. . . . It is merely an accident that makes him a typical representative of a school of political thought whose roots go a good deal deeper than he has looked.

THE UNIONIST LION.
(Cartoon issued by the British Conservative party.)

"This school of thought about affairs home and foreign has taken shape at a tremendous pace during this election as the national danger of the day, and already it has all but completed the union of all genuine Liberals for the rescue of the country's future."

Goldwin Smith, writing in the Toronto *Weekly Sun*, remarks that dissolution of parliaments has become a source of constitutional abuse. He adds:

"In Great Britain the exercise of the power has hitherto been generally restrained by a constitutional understanding, which limited it to cases really calling for an appeal to the nation. But Lord Salisbury, or, to speak more truly, Mr. Chamberlain, has dissolved Parliament when the Government had a great and secure majority, merely to snap a khaki verdict. The election, moreover, was held in a state of the register such that thousands of British citizens were deprived of their votes. Probably the number of those who were thus jockeyed out of the franchise did not fall far short of that of the Outlanders, to enfranchise whom was the ostensible object of the war."

On the Continent the opinion seems to prevail that the result of the elections is a popular indorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's aggressive policy. This is not regarded as specially favorable to the maintenance of international peace; but it is remarked that the war has shown an aggressive Britain less dangerous than might formerly have been supposed. The *Epoca* (Madrid) says:

"Some papers point out that, with the indorsement of Mr. Chamberlain and the probable reelection of President McKinley for another term of four years, the two 'Anglo-Saxon imperialisms' may join hands, and guarantee each other freedom from interference for whatever invasions they may plan in different parts of the world. The prospect is not very pleasant to weak nations; but the danger is probably remote, as the march of events will lessen it."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks Mr. Chamberlain will undermine his own power by playing the dictator. It is certain that he has offended even some Tory organs, as, for instance, when he assured his hearers that the British empire would remain even if he were to die. *The Daily Mail* fears his manner is not unobjectionable. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says to this:

"Does Lord Salisbury fear the success of his turbulent minister? Or do people begin to realize the scandalous fact that this man, who first supplied arms to the Boers [denied by Mr. Chamberlain, but the denial not accepted by Liberal journals], now sells them to the Government of which he is a member? Nothing of the sort. But there are other candidates for power. Lady Devonshire has long since determined that her husband must be Lord Salisbury's successor, and she uses all her influence against ambitious Chamberlain. And the Duke of Devonshire himself does not like the Birmingham manufacturer. Can he be pushed in the background? It is doubtful, considering his unscrupulous character; and the result of the elections certainly does not seem to encourage his opponents."

The *Indépendance Belge* regards the elections as a veritable plebiscite in favor of Mr. Chamberlain. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) expresses itself in the main as follows:

It is a verdict for imperialism. But imperialism suggests an emperor; and it is evident that the uncrowned King of Birmingham has been promoted. It is a militarist empire in the service of commercialism. Against whom will Chamberlain turn his arms? He has sent an army of 200,000 men against a people who did not number more individuals, counting octogenarian dames and suckling babies. His imperialism consists of empty threats and boasts. We neither believe that he will be able to get up a war that can raise his prestige nor that he can enroll the great American republic in his service. Perhaps the early years of the twentieth century will give us the spectacle of British imperialism throwing down the gauntlet to invisible enemies like a *Falstaff furioso*, while the other powers remain calmly united in peace and civilization. At any rate, one would like to know what his countrymen will say when their eyes are opened to the effects of a policy which tends to embroil England with all Europe, yet fails to gain the sympathies of America.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH SOLUTION OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

THE powers still endeavor to formulate demands upon China which will be acceptable to all. The French attempt in this direction has met with serious objections. That attempt presented, it will be remembered, the following proposals: 1, Punishment of the most prominent persons guilty of the attack on the embassies, these persons to be designated by the ambassadors; 2, maintenance of the prohibition to import arms in China; 3, satisfactory compensation to states, corporations, and private individuals that have suffered; 4, a permanent guard for the embassies in Peking; 5, the Taku forts to be dismantled; 6, international garrisons at two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, to keep communications open for embassies who wish to reach the coast, and for troops to be sent to Peking.

These proposals were based upon the supposition that the Chinese Government will return to Peking; but of this there is no proof. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) regards the removal of the court to Singan-Fu, which appears to be definite, as a very bad sign. The Russian papers especially regard the outlook as dark, as the Chinese authorities, whoever may be the real leaders, are evidently not anxious to come to terms at once, but merely seek to gain time. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"What one hears of the situation is anything but reassuring. One thing only can be regarded as certain: that the allied troops are as yet far from the beginning of the end of their task. The fact that the generals are anxious to prepare satisfactory winter quarters shows this. It must be regarded as a piece of wise precaution that Graf Waldersee took a comfortable house with him to China."

Some very sharp criticisms of the attitude of the United States

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are to be found in Russian papers. The *Novosti* says, in the main:

The policy of the United States is indeed remarkable. According to American logic, a state belonging to the international concert becomes a helpless victim if attacked by another of these powers, while a state which stands outside of the conclave of civilized nations occupies a privileged position. No power interfered when the United States attacked Spain, robbing her of her last colonies; and not a word is said when the South African republics are robbed of their very existence; but China is treated by the United States Government with the greatest delicacy. If even the temporary occupation of Chinese territory is to be regarded as unjust, according to American views, it would be proper for the Philippines to be returned to Spain and the South African republics given back to the Boers. On the whole it may be said that the Americans attribute far too much importance to themselves. Very unnecessarily they fancy that their victory over impotent Spain has entitled them to play a leading part among the European powers.

The *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) remarks that the French note is unimpassioned, and hopes that it will form a basis for genuine negotiations. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) says France has effectively taken the lead in diplomatic negotiations, after accepting a German military leader. The *Nation* (Berlin) points out that the main factor is China herself. The Chinese have so far failed to give proofs of their desire to come to terms. The Paris correspondent of the *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna) describes the state of French opinion as follows:

The agreement of the powers regarding a basis upon which negotiations with China may be successfully carried on, should be brought nearer by Delcassé's program. Berlin and St. Petersburg are not likely to disappoint Paris in the matter. The first and foremost duty of the various governments is to maintain unity. The French proposal is not, therefore, to be regarded as definitive, but merely as a foundation upon which other diplomatic builders may work. The prohibition of the import of arms in China is, however much it may be opposed, a very necessary stipulation. As the *Indépendance Tonkinoise* points out, the Chinese have learned the value of modern arms, and they are determined to use them to rid themselves of the foreigners altogether.

The Spectator (London) regards this very clause as most objectionable. It says:

"Nothing is gained by it, even as regard rifles, beyond making them a little dearer, for the dealers of the world consider that to shut them, and them only, out of a great market is a gross oppression, and for a premium of five shillings a rifle they will smuggle them in in scores of thousands, as they did into the Transvaal. Who is to detect them except through Chinese agents, who will each take a shilling per barrel and remain as silent as death? Even this, however, will be unnecessary, as M. Delcassé ought to be well aware. The Chinese have splendid arsenals in the interior, and have only to import Japanese instructors to be able to turn out all the guns, gun-carriages, and rifles they require. M. Delcassé merely rivets the control of the Japanese over Chinese artillery, and enables them to demand that right of instructing Chinese soldiers which is the one Europeans have most to dread.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN TRADE AND THE ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES.

IT is pretty evident that the German Reichstag will be extensively employed in settling tariff questions during the next session. These concern chiefly the United States and Great Britain. The Agrarians are agitating very strongly for high duties on agricultural produce, and not a few industrials whose exports to the United States have very much decreased owing to the operation of our own protective tariff appear willing to join hands with the farmers. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), one of the chief Agrarian organs, carries on a continuous crusade against all American produce, throwing doubts upon its quality. If any one suffers anywhere in Germany from trichinosis, the *Tages Zeitung* is convinced that American pork is to blame; and we are told that the Americans, with fiendish delight, salt down horses and fatten hogs on rotten carcases for the consumption of the unsuspecting "Dutchmen." Regarding the commercial treaties which must soon be concluded the same paper says:

"We are continually told that the tariffs on agricultural produce can not be raised for fear of the foreigner. No wonder that people abroad begin to express similar views, since our free-traders continually proclaim that Germany must starve to death unless we get some sort of commercial treaties. Yet the foreigners know well enough that Germany will have least reason to complain if the negotiations fail. Nearly every country needs treaties with us more than we need them. We are convinced that a defeat of the Agrarians in this matter means a political defeat of the German nation."

The *Nation* (Berlin), one of the most important free-trade journals, declares that the Agrarians "cut off their own noses to spite their faces." Without commercial treaties, no foreign trade, argues that paper; and without foreign trade, no national wealth. But a poor people can pay only a poor price for native foodstuffs. The paper nevertheless admits that the public on the whole are passive in the matter. It is of no little importance that the Socialists, who are likely to give up their negative position next year, do not seem inclined to favor uncompromising free-trade. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which holds very moderate views in the matter, says:

"Until lately the Socialists stood upon purely Manchesterian principles. The consumer alone was considered. Now, however, men like von Volmar and Caliver speak for the producer. Without work even the cheapest bread is dear for the workingman. Plenty of work and high wages are more important than low prices. But as soon as this is admitted, we arrive at a protectionist policy. The workingman who joins in the attack against protectionist tariffs follows a suicidal course."

It has long been asserted by German papers that principle has but little to do with the professions of English writers that England wishes to maintain freedom of trade for all; but that in reality Great Britain will endeavor to shut out all competitors if she fancies herself strong enough, and as Canada has made a beginning, Germany will retaliate against her. This leads to the following remarks in *The Saturday Review* (London):

"Germany is demanding the exclusion of Canada from the most-favored-nation treatment which will be provided for in the forthcoming commercial treaty between the two powers. The reason alleged for this preposterous demand is that Canada, since she gives a preference in her markets to English and colonial imports, does not give Germany most-favored-nation treatment. . . . That is a purely domestic matter, just as much as is the free-trade subsisting between the various states of the German Zollverein, and Germany has no more right to demand a share in this domestic preference than we have to demand that our merchandise sent to Prussia should be treated in the same manner as merchandise sent to Prussia from Bavaria or Hanover."

As Mr. Chamberlain contemplates a differential tariff for South Africa, and as all opposition in the Cape Parliament will probably be overcome, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) suggests a duty on Cape wool, which now enters duty free in Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks that a satisfactory arrangement can probably be reached, as England's trade with Germany is very extensive. Commercial estrangements between the two countries will be marked by much greater political animosity than in the case of a tariff war between Germany and the United States. *The Pall Mall Gazette* recently contained an article from its Paris correspondent, in which the progress of Germany, as shown by the Exhibition, was described as a direct danger to civilization, since it places unlimited power in the hands of a despot. Such articles are widely circulated in Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Halstead writes from Birmingham, September 8, 1900:

In a window of a chemist's shop (drug-store) in the Grand Hotel Block, on Colmore Row, Birmingham, there has been for two months a sign on an American soda-fountain advertising various sodas and phosphates. The fountain has been a striking success. The proprietor is an enterprising man who is ready to try new things. Following the installation of the fountain came hot weather, and on one day he sold one thousand glasses of various flavors; on other days, six or seven hundred glasses; and even during recent cooler weather there has been a profitable business. The winter use of the soda-fountain having been explained, he expects to build up a hot beef-tea, hot clam-juice (if he can get the clam juice), and soda-tonics trade. It was not possible to introduce ice-cream soda this season, owing to the size of the shop. Doctors called and denounced the use of soda-water, fearing harmful effects from the dangerous ice-cold liquid, and then took it themselves, just as they do at home. The success of this fountain is another indication of the growth of the ice habit in England. Colmore Row is a great thoroughfare, but is not so likely a place for a soda-water fountain as is crowded New Street. It seems that an American soda-fountain syndicate has taken up the matter of the introduction of soda-water fountains in England, and is determined to and will succeed. They offered inducements this summer in prices, etc., to any one in any British city who would put in the first fountain, and a number of cities have them now in successful operation.

Vice-Consul Testard writes from Martinique, September 8:

Kerosene is imported altogether from the United States and is used by all classes of the population.

Receipts from January 1 to August 31, 1900, were: By sailing-vessels, 11,281 cases; by steam-vessels, 6,900 cases; to which must be added one shipment of ten casks, 60 making a total of 18,241 cases. The duty (customs, municipal, statistical, and wharf) amounts to $1.0381 per case.

Machinery is mostly imported from France, very little coming from Great Britain, while none is received from the United States, owing to the differential duty; the maximum of the general customs tariff being applied to the latter goods, while Great Britain enjoys a minimum tariff rate and French goods pay none. All are, however, subject to the municipal, or octroi, duty. The differential duty on machinery of all kinds varies from 18 to 30 francs ($3.43 to $5.71) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), net weight, maximum duty, and from 10 to 20 francs ($1.90 to $3.80) minimum duty. The municipal, or octroi, duty on all machinery and implements for agricultural purposes is 2 per cent. ad valorem, and machinery of other denomination 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Facilities for transportation of goods of all kinds from the United States are easy and frequent, both by sail and steam. The Quebec Steamship Company, Limited, of Quebec, Canada, with chief office at New York, has a line of steamers running every eleven days from New York to the West Indies, including Martinique.

Under date of August 12, 1900, Vice-Consul Harrison, of Asuncion, writes as follows:

Hats for men are imported into Paraguay from England, France, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo. The selling prices are exorbitant, twice as high as in the United States for the same class of goods. A derby which costs about $2 in the United States sells here for $4 and sometimes $5. Soft hats are very much in demand and sell at even a greater profit. The hats which have the largest sale are of good, but not of the best, quality.

For Home Comfort use the Rochester Radiator, one stove or furnace does the work of two.

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Your dealer can get lamp-chimneys that almost never break from heat, or those that break continually. Which does he get? Which do you get?

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" are tough against heat; not one in a hundred breaks in use. The glass is clear as well as tough. They are accurate, uniform.

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An Embarrassment of Rulers.—"What's the matter, Bobby?" "Gra'ma, they's too many folks a-bringin' me up. I'd get along better 'f I on'y had you."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Distant Relatives.—"I understand that you are a distant relative of the wealthy Goldmans." "Yes." "How distant?" "As distant as they can keep me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Much in Little.—FAT WOMAN: "That was a very small piece of glass you ate this morning, is your appetite failing?

GLASS-EATER.—"Not at all. That was a magnifying glass."—*New York Journal.*

Suggestive.—"Beg pardon," said the rude young man, gathering his features together again, "I simply couldn't suppress that yawn." "Don't mention it," replied the bright girl. "By the way, that reminds me; I visited the Mammoth Cave this summer."

Harmony Regardless of Expense.—"Beg pardon," said the postal clerk who had sold her the stamps, "but you don't have to put a five-cent stamp on a letter for Canada." "I know," said she, "but the shade just matches my envelope, you know."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

October 29.—A despatch from Tien-Tsin says the Germans attacked a force of Boxers at Tsai-Yu-Chang, killing fifty.

October 30.—The Empress-Dowager is said to have sent emissaries to the Yang-Tse valley with orders to exterminate converts and expel foreigners.

October 31.—A despatch from Peking says that an Anglo-German force has occupied Yung-Sing-Fu, west of Shan-Hal-Kwan, on the Tsing-Lung-Ho River.

The State Department makes public Secretary Hay's reply to Lord Pauncefote and to the German chargé-d'affaires, indorsing the Anglo-German agreement as to the open door and preserving the integrity of China.

November 1.—The Fourteenth United States Infantry Regiment starts from Tien-Tsin for Manila.

November 2.—The allies are destroying villages that harbor the Boxers.

A French detachment occupies the Imperial tombs at Li-Ling.

The allies take one hundred members of the Imperial harem as prisoners.

November 3.—Severe fighting occurs between an Anglo-German force and Chinese troops on the Shan-Li frontier, the allies prevailing.

November 4.—The Chinese Government hopes, it is said, to shift her indemnity debt upon the nations of the West by increasing the marine customs.

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 29.—Prince Christian Victor, grandson of Queen Victoria and eldest son of Princess Helena, dies at Pretoria from enteric fever.

General Knox overtakes the force of Christian de Wet in a drift of the Vaal River, inflicting great loss.

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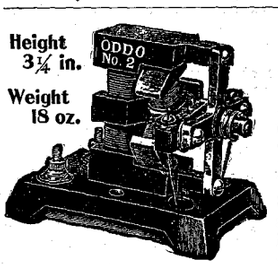

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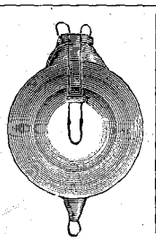

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October 30.—Sterner measures are being taken, reports say, to suppress guerillas in South Africa by the British military authorities; Boer women are being imprisoned at Bloemfontein.

October 31.—General Botha is reported to be marching with a strong force of Boers to invade Cape Colony.

November 1.—Lord Roberts postpones his departure from South Africa on account of the illness of his daughter.

November 3.—Lord Roberts appeals to the people of England to refrain from excesses when welcoming troops returning from South Africa.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 29.—The City Imperial Volunteers return to London, receiving a great ovation; many panics due to tremendous crushing result in the death of from 8 to 10 persons, about 200 being seriously injured.

A severe earthquake visits Caracas, killing 15 persons.

Dr. von Muhlberg succeeds Baron von Richthofen as Foreign Under-Secretary of Germany.

Reports say a Venezuelan town is destroyed by an earthquake.

October 30.—Carlist activity in Catalonia, Spain, continues, and the troops at Madrid are held in readiness to go to the disturbed districts at a moment's notice.

The German Government adopts the American system of consular reports.

Lord Salisbury decides to resign the Foreign Secretaryship, and will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

October 31.—Formal union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland is accomplished.

Serious anti-tax riots occur in Rumania.

Severe fighting is reported between Austro-Hungarian and Montenegrin troops over a boundary dispute.

November 1.—Queen Victoria approves the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary, William St. John Brodrick as Secretary for War, the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and C. T. Ritchie as Home Secretary.

The King and Queen of Italy arrive in Rome, extraordinary precautions being taken to guard them.

November 2.—Russia takes further steps to develop the industrial resources of North Persia.

November 3.—Severe measures against Carlists continue to be taken in Spain; Don Carlos declares that the present uprising is contrary to his orders.

Valuable title deeds are stolen, reports say, from the Vatican.

November 4.—Carlist bands in Spain are dispersed or captured, and one of their chiefs driven across the border into France. Arrests of many priests are made throughout the peninsula.

Philippines: Their failure to crush a single American garrison, reports say, is causing the Filipino insurgents to lose heart; in recent fighting two American prisoners are recaptured and large stores of supplies and ammunition taken from the rebels.

A monument to the late President Carnot is unveiled at Lyons, France.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

October 29.—Governor Roosevelt, while riding through Elmira, is assailed by a gang of toughs.

Mr. Bryan breaks his record and makes thirty speeches during the day.

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Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. V. S. TROYER, Memphis, Tenn., says: "It recuperates the brain and enables one to think and act." Makes exertion easy.

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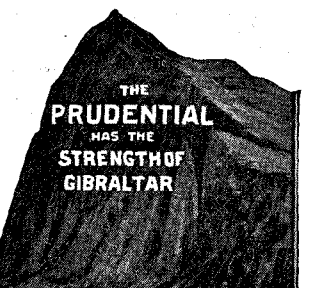

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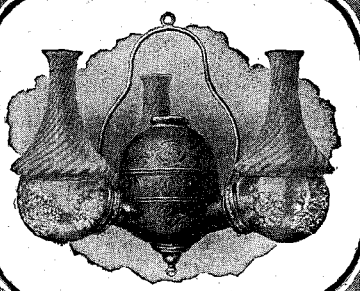

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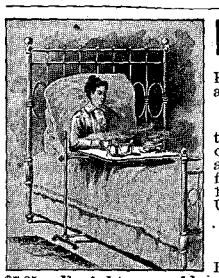

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than this most unique and perfect Table. The Table top is quarter-sawed oak, finely finished. It can be raised or lowered, tilted to any desired angle, fastening itself firmly in position. Perfect automatic folding device for holding books attached to each side. Table is 38 inches high, weighs 15 lbs. Frame is steel tubing, nicely finished in **Five Different Styles.** U. S. Government Institutions use them.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

PRICES:—Black Enameled, $4.25; White Enameled, $4.75; Nickel Plated, $6.75; Brass Plated, $7.00; Antique Copper Plated (very handsome) $7.25. **Freight prepaid** east of Colorado; by express prepaid, 50 cents extra. Prompt shipment and safe delivery guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Interesting Booklet free.

J. R. BAKER & SONS CO., 149 Wayne St., Kendallville, Ind.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 Large Sample mailed free. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

October 30.—The total registration of Minneapolis for 1900, reports say, is 45,855, of whom 1,814 are women.

November 1.—Governor Roosevelt continues his campaign tour through Western New York; the demonstration at Jamestown has been equaled only by the reception given to Blaine in 1884.

November 2.—Governor Roosevelt closes his tour, after having been in 567 towns, and after having made 673 speeches.

November 3.—The great Sound-Money parade in New York City takes place amid great enthusiasm in spite of the rain, actual count showing over 89,000 men in line.

Mr. Bryan winds up his campaign in Chicago, where he reviewed a parade, after which he started for his home in Lincoln.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 29.—Cornelius Alvord, Jr., the embezzling bank teller, is arrested in Boston.

Fire in the drug-house of Tarrant & Co., at Greenwich and Warren streets, New York City, causes heavy explosions of chemicals, wrecking several buildings and killing and injuring many people. Loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

October 30.—The Census Bureau states that the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, an increase of 13,225,464 since 1890, or nearly 21 per cent.

The population of Pennsylvania is announced to be 6,301,365, an increase of 1,043,351 since 1890.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler dies in New York City.

November 2.—The Naval Construction Board for 1901 has adopted a program which contemplates the building of thirty-two vessels —three battle-ships, two armored cruisers, twenty-two gunboats, and five auxiliary cruisers.

Former Mayor Strong dies suddenly at his home in New York City.

The Season's Greatest Clothing Success

A reversible fancy silk vest, one side single breasted, the other side double-breasted; each side of different material and different pattern—one quiet and subdued, the other in brighter colors. **Couples variety with economy.**

Two Vests in One.

The quiet side for semi-dress—*for calling or church.* The brighter pattern for gay or festive affairs. Either side for general wear. Popular with dressy men.

Booklet FREE describing patterns.

A "Ves-Two" is a handsome Xmas gift.

Sold by clothiers and furnishers. If your dealer has none, send us your chest and waist measure (taken over vest), and we will see that you are supplied.

Trade Mark. **$5.00 Express paid.** ROSENWALD & WEIL, Dept. B, Chicago.

The reputation of the **Ingersoll Dollar Watch** is firmly established as an accurate, reliable timepiece. Its splendid performances have gained the faith of the nations. "The Test of Time"—in both senses of the phrase—has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the watch is not a toy, but a practical timepiece, conventional in size, handsome in appearance, and *guaranteed to keep accurate time for one year. For sale by 10,000 dealers, or sent postpaid in U. S. and Canada upon receipt of* $1.00. **Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., Dept. 17, 67 Cortlandt St., N. Y.**

A House Coat

for Comfort and Elegance.

There's nothing so convenient for **the man** as a house coat. Slipped on in leisure moments it makes a luxurious lounging coat—and is an economy for the business suit.

Great for Xmas.

Special preparation in my *house coat department* this season enables me to offer this popular *garment*

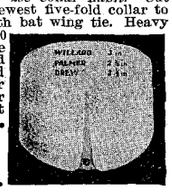
to Order at $6.00

(Carriage Paid.)

Coat with pattern like cut in red, blue and black. Give height, weight, waist and chest measurement, send $6.00 and we will deliver coat prepaid. Buying to order gives any length desired and you can have any especial features wanted. Write for free samples—I pay postage.

Corby's Collars 5 Ply 1/4 Size

are perfect at 15c each. "Sure cure for 25c collar habit." Cut shows newest five-fold collar to wear with bat wing tie. Heavy and dressy and never wilts. $1.00 brings six collars with postage paid. Specify style of collar and size of shirt band (collar should be 1/4 size larger). Anti-swear collar buttoner free with dollar orders, as long as they last. Shirt and collar catalogue **FREE.** Write to-day.



RALPH B. CORBY,
164 Madison St., Chicago.

WELL LATHERED IS HALF SHAVED.

Royal Lather Brush

Never Twists nor Curls. Always a Brush—Never a Mop. Fits the Face.

Only brush made with which you can **Rub in the Lather** *by opening half way* and making a short elastic brush which greatly increases its penetrating, softening effect.

Makes shaving easy. If shaved by a barber have him rub your face with a Royal instead of his fingers. You will enjoy it. Don't expect the razor to do it all—it can't.

Fine French Bristles never shed. Aluminum Ferrule. Never tarnish Guaranteed. At your dealers or postpaid, 50c. Returnable if not satisfactory.

C. H. THOMPSON MFG. CO.
Troy, New York.

Half Open. Closed.

CHESS.

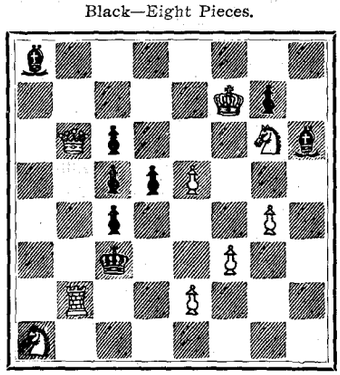
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 515.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST, and Dedicated to GEN. F. S. FERGUSON,

By DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 509.

Key-move, Q—B 5.

No. 510.

1. K—Kt 7 / K—B 4	2. Q—Kt 4 ch / Kt x Q (must)	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
1. ..... / B—R 2	2. Q—Q 4 / Kt x B	3. Q x Kt, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—B 8, mate	

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

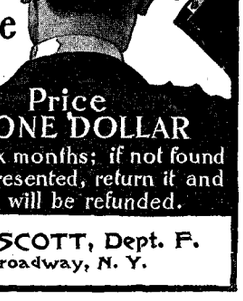
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

If you want a pair of good Razors, your money's worth, the Razors that do their work nicely, do it the easiest, and keep their edge the longest, buy a pair of our Masterpiece Razors for $5.00. Our pamphlet "All about Good Razors" mailed on receipt of a two cent stamp.

C. KLAUBERG, 178 William St., New York.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

Prevents Baldness Falling Hair Dandruff and Headache



Price ONE DOLLAR

Try it six months; if not found as represented, return it and money will be refunded.

GEO. A. SCOTT, Dept. F.
542 Broadway, N. Y.

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KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged *from any cause. Special styles for* Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

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Rheumatism

A gentleman residing in Bedford, Pa., writes:

"For a number of years my mother has had Rheumatism. She has been using your Tartarlithine, and never had anything to help her as this did. She could not get off her chair without help, and could not use her hands until after using Tartarlithine."

Send for our Free Pamphlet, telling you how to cure Rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

Leading Hospitals

of New York, and my

MORPHINE CURE

The most distinguished hospitals and physicians of this city, of both schools, have turned over to me their hopeless cases which I have cured.

I HAVE THE PROOFS.

Those healed have told of their deliverance to numerous trustworthy physicians, clergyman and business men of this city. Send for testimonials, of which the following is an example:

From the late Rev. John Hall, D.D., LL.D., former Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church:

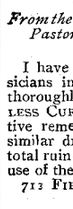
NEW YORK, DEC. 3, 1897.

I have had personal testimony from several physicians in this city, who were commended to me as thoroughly reliable, to the effect that RICHIE'S PAINLESS CURE is, when properly administered, an effective remedy for the morphine, cocaine, and other similar drugs that have enslaved and threatened the total ruin of those who have fallen into the habitual use of them.

712 FIFTH AVENUE, JOHN HALL.

DR. W. N. RICHIE,

Presbyterian Bldg, 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., New York.

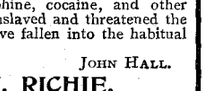


SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

wasted up chimney BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

Cost $2.00 and up.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
33 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.



Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes

Adirondack Balsam

Stops a Cough; enlarges Lungs; cures Asthma and Catarrh; heads off Hay Fever and Rose Cold. Prevention or cure costs 60 cents. Send for particulars.
ADIRONDACK BALSAM CO., 121 W. 42d St., N. Y.

1.	.....		2. Kt—B 6 ch		3. Kt—Q 8, mate
	Kt x B		K—K 3		
			2.		3. Q—K 5, mate
			Kt—K 2		
1.	.....		2. Kt—Kt 6, ch		3. Kt—B 4, mate
	Kt—B 5		K x B (must)		
	.....		2. Kt—B 6 ch		3. Q—R 2, mate
1.	Kt(K6)any other		2. K x B(must)		

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; the Rev. E. N. Kremer, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; D. Schaudi and F. Borden, Corning, Ark.

509 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; A. G. Beer, Ashland, O.; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Oakmont, Pa.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Hyattsville, Ind.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; J. W. Fulton, Milwaukee; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; R. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; G. G. Lyell, Brookhaven, Miss.

Comments (509): "Thrilling treatment of a threadbare theme"—I. W. B.; "Neat sacrifices with pretty mates"—C. R. O.; "A clever study"—F. H. J.; "Elegant and surprising"—M. M.; "Puzzling little problem"—W. W.; "A modest move"—J. G. L.; "Distinctly original and contains many fine features"—H. W. B.; "Not hard, but pretty"—M. B.; "Idea, ancient; structure adamantine"—A K.; "Deserves a first"—S. M. M.; "Beautiful illustration of the great sacrifice"—G. D.; "Very fine"—J. E. W.; "Difficult and ingenious"—H. W. F.; "Extra good"—M. F. M.; "Out of sight"—A. G. B.; "Wonderful"—J. W. F.; "Ingenious, but easy"—R. W. P.

(510): "The key is easy to find; but the courage of a very strong conviction is needed to make one stick to it"—M. W. H.; "Commendable for intricacy and elegance"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Indicates genius, or scientific knack at problem-making"—F. H. J.; "Very good, but for the fact that the key takes a square from the Black K"—M. M.; "Key too attacking, but the idea is prettily carried out. The Kt moves are very interesting"—W. W.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "A rusty key is used to open a casket of rare gems. Construction beautiful"—H. W. B.; "It is difficult to find terms in which to adequately express admiration for this series of surprises. Equals, if not surpasses, anything you have given us this year"—W. R. C.; "Key too easy, but otherwise good and pure"—M. B.; "Exceedingly good"—A K.; "Especially rich in Knight-play"—S. M. M.; "Remarkably fine strategy"—G. D.; "One of your very best and most difficult"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported, M. B. got 506 and 507; S. M. M., 508.

Twenty-two States represented by the solvers of 509 and 510.

Our Youngest Solver Beats Pillsbury.

On October 29, in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Worcester, Mass., Pillsbury played in the afternoon 4 games of Chess and 7 games of checkers *sans voir*. He won 6 and drew 1 at checkers, and lost only 1 game of Chess, which was won by Murray Marble in fine style. Here is the score:

Ruy Lopez.

M. MARBLE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	M. MARBLE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 P—R 3	B—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	16 P—Kt 4	B—Kt 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	17 P—K 5	P x P
5 Castles	P—Q Kt 4	18 Kt x P	B x Kt
6 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	19 R x B	Q—Q 3
7 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	20 Q—K 2	K—R sq
8 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	21 R—K sq	P—K B 4
9 B—K 3	Kt—Q 5	22 P—Kt 5	P—B 5
10 B x Kt	P x B	23 R—K 6!	Q—Q sq
11 Kt—Q 5	P—B 3	24 R x B	P x R
12 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt	25 Q—Kt 4	Resigns.
13 R—K sq	Castles		

Evidently, Mr. Pillsbury didn't expect White's 23d, or he overlooked the splendid move (24) R x B. The fact is after, (23) R—K 6, Black hasn't any satisfactory reply.

SENT FREE AND PREPAID.

To cure chronic indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine FREE and PREPAID to any reader of LITERARY DIGEST. It is a specific for all kidney, bladder and prostate troubles, and one dose a day cures.

The Rochester Radiator received the award at Paris, further proof of its superiority.

Interesting, If True.

You Can Try It For Yourself and Prove It.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cts. for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes, and cure.

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and the greatest care should be exercised in its selection.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

is the best oil that fifty years of continued scientific research has produced. By the process now employed the oil is kept from contact with the atmosphere from the beginning of the process of manufacture until it is safely corked up in bottles, thus preventing contamination of any kind and excluding all impurities.

Give this new oil a trial. Ask for Peter Moller's Oil, and see that the bottle—a flat, oval one—bears our name as agents. Notice the date in perforated letters at bottom of the label.

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PANTASOTE
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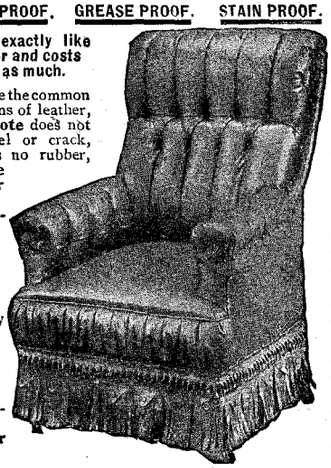
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



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received the only medal awarded at the Paris Exposition for.....

Metal Ceilings

Send for Catalogue. Several new patterns especially for halls, dining-rooms, etc., of residences.

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New York.

Write for booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distil ed aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. FRANK A. VANDERLIP**, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, writes: "The Sanitary Still is satisfactory and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to anyone desiring pure as well as palatable water. The Still is simple but effective, and should be in every home. I consider it all that is claimed for it." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago

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Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N.Y. City.

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By MARY J. STUDLEY. Embracing plain talks on topics of interest and importance to every girl. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1.

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Years of painstaking effort have at last produced in our specially prepared and perfected instrument together with its unique listening device

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without metallic sound or any other defect, assuring absolute perfection of natural intonation and pure pronunciation; for the **first** time in Language Teaching the **ear** and **tongue** as well as **eye** and **memory** being trained at one and the same time by

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I further agree to pay for the Language Records and Text-books, $1.50 a month for twelve months.

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For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE D51 Caxton Building, CHICAGO.

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All the advantages of trays with a table to play on. Hidden pockets for cards to play sixteen hands. No lost or mixed cards. Each player has four leads in sixteen hands. No errors or confusion possible. The table is a substantial piece of furniture, in oak or mahogany. It folds when not in use. Price $6.00 f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis. Explanatory circular free.
GEO. H. RICE, Green Bay, Wis.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN

can hold his trousers securely with the Improved Washburne Patent Trousers Supporters which grip the waistband and hook over the belt. *Instantly removed.* By mail, 10 cents each. Catalogue of these and other novelties made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

AMERICAN RING CO.,
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FOOD SAVES.

Doctor Knew the Value of Grape-Nuts.

A BREAKFAST food that a baby can handle is a pretty safe proposition for grown people with weak stomachs. Dr. Wm. Hall, 156 State St., Boston, has tried Grape-Nuts food in his own case, as a result of which he says: "I have been relieved from the distressing form of indigestion caused by the non-assimilation of starchy foods, and since making Grape-Nuts a part of my dietary scale, I have had no trouble, and find my power of concentration markedly increased.

"I have frequently prescribed Grape-Nuts food in my practice, with most excellent results. The notes of one case I enclose herewith. July 10th, '99, called to see M——— B——— two years and three months old; found the child ill-nourished, with waxen skin, enlarged joints, beaded ribs, enlargement of the abdomen, furred tongue, constant vomiting, and diarrhœa; in short, a typical case of rachitis. The child weighed fourteen pounds and was daily losing flesh.

"Inquiring into the dietary, I found oat meal, macaroni, rice, white bread, and milk had formed the chief articles of food, and lately all had been rejected. I at once stopped all other foods and placed her on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which was retained on the stomach from the first.

"On my next visit, July 17, I found the child bright and cheerful, vomiting all stopped, stools formed and natural in appearance, weight 14¾ pounds. From then, for the next three months, the child made a regular and even improvement, gaining from eight to ten ounces each week. She is now quite recovered. In my opinion, this girl has been saved from an early grave by the use of Grape-Nuts food."

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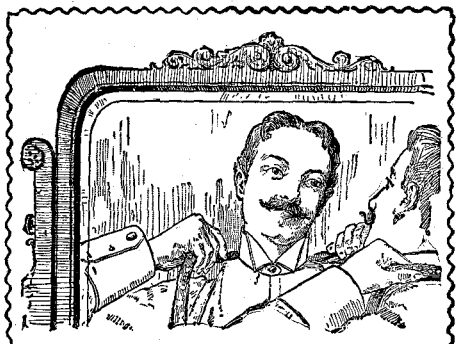

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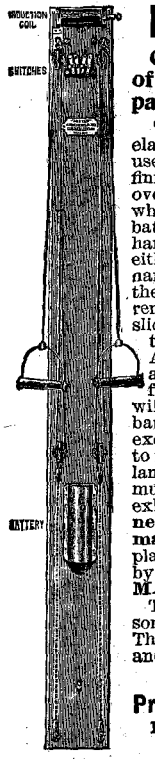

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